Washington Talks It Over—page 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 142 No. 4 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — July 27, 1942

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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Luce Moved by WPB From Health Supplies

OPD Washington Bureau

Milton H. Luce, connected with the health supplies phases of defense and war regulation since July, 1941, has been appointed acting deputy director for the Seattle district of region 10 of the War Production Board. Mr. Luce, who is leaving his post in Washington as special adviser to the Health Supplies Branch, will supervise the activities of all WPB field offices in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Mr. Luce's experience with government war agencies dates back to July, 1940, when he was appointed assistant director of the miscellaneous supplies and equipment section of the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense. He served in this capacity until July, 1941, when he was appointed administrator of the Health Supplies Rating Plan, a priority program. In September, 1941, he was named chief of the Health Supplies Branch in the Division of Industry Operations.

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WPB Discontinues Special Machine Unit

OPD Washington Bureau

To rid itself of overlapping units, the War Production Board has dissolved its special industrial machinery branch, whose functions will be taken over by various existing units.

Its food processing machinery section is to be transferred to the general industrial equipment branch. Its pulp and paper machinery will be taken over by its pulp and paper branch, while its printing and publishing machinery will be absorbed in its printing and publishing branch. Both its textile and shoe machinery units are to be transferred to the textile clothing and leather branch, while its chemicals branch is to have supervision over plastics machinery, and its rubber branch will take over the tire molding machinery unit. Petroleum machinery will be removed from WPB's jurisdiction and assigned to the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator. Its other general industrial machinery division will be assigned temporarily to its general industrial equipment branch, but eventually it is expected that woodworking, lumber and sawmill machinery affairs will be handled by the lumber branch.

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Butadiene Placed Under Allocation

Butadiene, basic ingredient for the manufacture of buna-type synthetic rubber, was placed under allocation from producers July 1 by the Director of Industry Operations with the issuance of order M-178. Producers seeking to deliver and persons asking delivery of butadiene are required to make application to the Director of Industry Operations, Reference M-178. They are requested to use form PD-33, which covers the production and shipment of all chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Producers who make less than five tons of butadiene per month are excepted from the provisions of the order.

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Chemical Export Control Listings Are Revised

An amendment to section 801.2 of the general regulations for export control lists rochelle salt in general license group 1, 47.

An amendment to section 804.8 in respect of individual licenses deletes caustic soda and soda ash from the list in paragraph (b) relating to certificates of necessity.

Rubberlined Drums Restricted by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Rubberlined drums, tanks, pipes and industrial fittings are among the civilian products for which new rubber-conserving specifications were ordered July 21, by the WPB director-general for operatives. Other goods affected include belting, hose, packing and pipe-coupling rings.

Two sets of specifications have been set up in amendment 9 to supplementary order M-15-b-1. One set comprises 43 rubber compounds; the other lists fifteen synthetic rubber compounds in each of the categories of butadiene and chloroprene. Only those compounds may be used, as specifically enumerated, in the filling of any order except those certificated by the army, the navy, or the maritime commission to require other compounds.

For rubberlined drums, tanks, pipes, and industrial fittings rubber compound M-F is specified. This contains 75 percent of crude rubber at most.

E.C. Williams to Direct General Aniline Research

Dr. Evan Clifford Williams, who recently became vice-president and director of research for General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, has relinquished that position to join the executive personnel of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, this city, as vice-presi-

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Rare Chemicals Sale Has Only One Bidder

OPD Washington Bureau

National Oil Products, Inc., Harrison, N. J., submitted the only firm bid for the purchase of the capital stock of Rare Chemicals, Inc., and the Boehringer Corporation and the processes and formulas owned by the two corporations for the manufacture of a variety of medicinal specialties, which were placed on sale last week by the Alien Property Custodian. The price offered for the properties was

—Continued on page 36

Tax Bill Passed by House Puts Big Load on Business

OPD Washington Bureau

The house passed the new tax bill July 20 after following the ways and means committee only half-way in its last - minute recommendations for changes in the corporation tax rates. As the bill went to the senate for hearings and amendments it would raise $6,271,200,000 in a full year of operations, according to the Treasury Department.

The bill was considered under a gag rule that permitted amendments to be offered only by the ways and means committee. Two such amendments were offered, one to raise the excess profits tax rate to a flat 90 percent from the 87.5 percent previously decided upon by the committee; the other to reduce the combined normal and surtax rate on corporations from 45 percent to 40 percent.

Only the first of the committee's recommendation was adopted by the house. The plan to reduce the normal and surtax rates to 40 percent was rejected by a vote of 180 to 160 after a bitter floor fight against its approval led by Representative Donald H. McLean, of New Jersey, who claimed that the reduction would "help those corporations which are waxing fat by this war effort."

Hard on Small Business

Arguments advanced for the reduced rate by Chairman Robert L. Doughton, of the committee, were that the lower rate was necessary if thousands of small business firms are not to be forced to the wall by the excessive tax burden placed upon them by the bill. He pointed out that the measure raised the present tax burden on corporations by $2,400,000,000 to a total of approximately $10,000,000,000, or more than the cost of running the entire government before the war.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, jr., in opening hearings before the senate finance committee July 23 on the house-approved tax bill, expressed opposition to provisions imposing a 5 percent tax on transportation or freight. Such a tax, he told the committee, would prove inflationary and increase the difficul-

—Continued on page 33

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Petroleum Aromatics Allocation Imminent

Complete allocation of the two aromatic petroleum naphthas falling within the scope of recently enacted priority order M-150 is in the air. The probability is that, by September 1, it will be impossible to get a tankcarful of either naphtha from the Pacific Coast to the East—and these aromatics used to come around in tankship lots!

Among other things, the expected allocation program would frankly be designed to curb the use of railroad tankcars, and it will be unlikely that the aromatic naphthas affected will be permitted to move eastward from the Pacific Coast excepting in special or emergency cases. That is the expressed opinion of the petroleum specialties industry on the Coast. Also, the order will work to eliminate crosshauling of the aromatic naphthas from their manufacturing point into the territory of a producer of similar items.

The matter was one of particular discussion when M. L. Griffin, chief of the solvents and petroleum derivatives unit of the WPB Chemical Branch, met with representatives of Pacific Coast producers of special petroleum derivatives.

Explosives Redefined Under Federal Act

OPD Washington Bureau

The regulations for the control of explosives and their ingredients, under the Federal explosives act, as revised June 22, 1942, provided that any person violating them is guilty of a misdemeanor which is punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for one year. The regulations defined "explosive" and "explosives" as meaning "any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that contains any oxidizing and combustible units, or other ingredients, in such proportions, quantities, or packing that ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonation of the compound or mixture or any part thereof may cause an explosion, including the following:—

Amatol (mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene); ammonal (mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene, and powdered aluminum, with or without other ingredients); ammonium nitrate; azides; blasting powder; blasting caps; caps, blasting, detonating, percussion—all classes; chlorate powders; detonating fuse, or cordeau detonant; det-

—Continued on page 31

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Boyer Heads Solvents Section in WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

John W. Boyer, who has been head of the acids, salts and gases unit of the Chemical Branch of the War Production Board since early June, has been named chief of the alcohol and solvents section, replacing Fraser M. Moffatt, who last week resigned to become a colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service.

Prior to going with WPB, Mr. Boyer was chief of the alkalies unit and the compressed gases unit of the chemicals section of the Office of Price Administration. In his new position Mr. Boyer will be in charge of one of the most important phases of the war program—that of boosting the production of alcohol to cover the needs of the war industries and the civilian population.

PRP Forms for Fourth Quarter Must Be Filed by August 10

OPD Washington Bureau

All manufacturers who are required to obtain priority assistance under the Production Requirements Plan must file the revised form PD-25A with the War Production Board not later than August 10 in order to obtain such assistance for the fourth quarter, Amory Houghton, Director General for Operations, announced July 23, in releasing the new forms.

Return of the forms by August 10 will mean, he said, that, for the first time, WPB will be able to process the individual applications with a full knowledge of the overall supplies and requirements picture, the Office of Operations declared. In addition, elimination of form PD-275 and simplification of PD-25A will make it easier for the manufacturer to meet the deadline. Prompt filing was urged.

Mr. Houghton pointed out that the fourth-quarter application forms have been designed in accordance with the definitely established policy of WPB to make the Production Requirements Plan the primary instrument of the priorities system. "Recent rumors that PRP is going to be 'scrapped' for the fourth quarter are completely without foundation," he said.

With few exceptions, all users of metals in certain forms in excess of $5,000 a quarter must operate under PRP.

The office of operations emphasized the fact that manufacturers now operating under PRP will receive form PD-25A through the mails, and will not have to go to their WPB field office or write to Washington. The office also warned that, because of the time necessary to determine total requirements and make allotments to industries, processing of individual

—Continued on page 36

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

July 24, 1942	July 17, 1942	July 25, 1941
142.7	**142.7**	**125.7**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Easing was the rule in price views last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. The agricultural group was largely represented—it had some representatives also on the upping side—but there was more than a sprinkling of fine chemicals. Heavy chemicals were inactive in a price sense, although more than a light weight of "frozen" stocks are lying around loose.

Business continued to go more and more to war. The idea that business enterprises, at least insofar as customary operations are concerned, will be going some place else got stronger. There are not enough materials to go around.

Prices were advanced on dark gum rosins, soybean meal, Hontakas pepper, dillseed, and Madras turmeric.

Prices were reduced on pale and medium gum rosins, domestic and Argentine casein, riboflavin, citronellal, hydroxycitronellal, ethyl benzoate, styralyl acetate, phenylacetaldehyde, Niger palm oil, drying oils (chinawood, linseed, and oiticica), colombo, gentian, dandelion, African orris, Alleppey cardamom and various other spices, dried blood at Chicago, and fish scrap on Long Island.

Uruguay Trade Pact Cuts Many Duties

OPD Washington Bureau

A reciprocal trade agreement was signed July 21 by the United States and Uruguay providing for tariff concessions between the two countries on a long list of items constituting a substantial portion of the normal trade between them.

In the agreement Uruguayan tariff concessions were obtained on a long list of United States agricultural and industrial products included in 141 Uruguayan tariff items.

Among the concessions obtained by the United States under the agreement were the following:—

Naval Stores—Present favorable import duties on gum and wood turpen-

—Continued on page 50

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GMPR License Required For Fertilizer Dealers.

OPD Washington Bureau

Effective July 23, the registration and licensing provisions of GMPR are applicable to every person subject to price schedules No. 108 and 135, who sells at wholesale or retail nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, cyanamide, superphosphate, potash, or mixed fertilizer.

A similar ruling has been made with reference to retail sellers of agricultural insecticides and fungicides covered in price schedule No. 144.

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Orton Succeeds Huff As OPC Materials Director

Greer W. Orton has been appointed director of materials for the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War. He succeeds William F. Huff, assigned to serve in a special capacity to represent the Petroleum Coordinator in the formulation and application of a program to obtain maximum use of existing inventories of supplies and equipment now in the hands of oil companies and others. Mr. Orton has resigned as Assistant Manager of the purchasing department of the Texas Company.

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?--Who Has It--?

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER is desirous to find sources of commercial or experimental supplies of the following chemicals:—

4-Aminoquinolin.
Bulbocapnine.
Diallylacetic acid.
Diethylaminoethyl stearylaminoacetate.
Di-iodohexamethyldiaminoisopropanol.
Dioxyphenylalanin.
1:1-Ditolylethane.
Flavoprotein (Straub).
Guaiacol glycerylester.
Hydroxyanthraquinone (mono or poly) glucosides.
Lactic dehydrogenase, crystalline.
Metanicotine.
Nitric oxide.
Nornicotine.
Phosphorus tetrasulphamide.
Phosphorylcholin.
Quinic acid.
Sodium iodoplatinate.
Succinic dehydrogenase preparation.
Tetramethylthiuram.

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Army Seeks to Cut Profits on Contracts

OPD Washington Bureau

Establishment of price-adjustment sections in the procurement district offices of the army services of supply and the material command of the air forces was announced July 23 by the War Department in a move to reduce excessive profits of contractors flowing from the war program.

The new price-adjustment sections will call in contractors to study their contracts for determining possible profit reductions, it was explained, and in this way relieve the pressure of contract renegotiations on the price-adjustment board in Washington and also make it unnecessary for a great many manufacturers to come to Washington. The new sections will be guided in policy matters by the Washington Board.

Authority to renegotiate war contracts for the purpose of reducing excessive profits was given to the War Department by Congress. In the short time the price adjustment board has been functioning, its efforts and those of the supply services have resulted in a reduction of profits amounting to $585,000,000.

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Lead and Zinc Groups Formed to Advise WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Among the score or so of industry advisory committees recently formed in connection with the functioning of the War Production Board are four representing lead and zinc industries.

T. Spencer Shore, chief of the WPB Division of Industry Advisory Committees, reports the memberships of the lead and zinc groups as follows:—

Primary Lead Producers

Erwin Vogelsang, chief of the Tin and Lead Branch, is government presiding officer.

Committee members are:—F. H. Brownell, the American Smelting &

—Continued on page 32

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Paint Spray Recovery Requested by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers of war equipment have been asked to start immediately programs for the ercovery and reclamation of wasted spray paint in a move to salvage approximately 100,000,000 pounds of essential chemicals over the next year and a half which are needed for the war effort, it was announced July 26 by Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the WPB Conservation Division.

Among the materials which can be salvaged through widespread adoption of reclamation measures, Mr. Rosenwald said, are pigments, phthalic anhydride, glycerin, oils, zinc yellow, glycerol-phthalate resins, phenol-formaldehyde resins, dammar gum, alkyd resins, chlorinated rubber, ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose, and plasticizers.

The estimated savings of 100,000,000 pounds of these chemicals over the

—Continued on page 32

National Chemical Show Date and Place Shifted

Chicago, July 22, 1942

The date and place of the second National Chemical Exposition have been changed by the sponsor, the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, because the United States Army has taken over the scheduled quarters—the Stevens hotel.

The exposition will be held in the Sherman hotel, Clark and Randolph streets, November 24 to 29, a week later than originally planned. Space will be available for more than 100 exhibitors. Victor Conquist, chairman, says that no changes are planned in the original program. There will be daily conferences to be addressed by leaders in the chemical industry, educators, and other outstanding authorities. The committee is arranging for an interesting display of motion pictures. Adequate accommodations will be available in the Sherman Hotel for the thousands of visitors expected from all over the country.

Textile Chemists Cancel Convention

The council of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has cancelled this year's annual meeting of the association, which was scheduled to be held in Atlantic City October 8 to 11. This step was taken at the suggestion of Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, in keeping with the government's policy to eliminate all conventions which involve extensive traveling on the part of delegates.

The council voted to continue the intersectional technical contest, which will be conducted by the publication of the various papers in the official proceedings of the association. Each section's contribution will be judged by the staff of elected judges, and winners will be announced in a subsequent issue.

A.C.S. Annual Meeting Chairman Dr. N. Allen

Dr. Nelson Allen, supervisor of research in the cellophane research section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has been made general chairman of the 104th national meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Buffalo, September 7 to 11.

Chemistry's rapidly expanding contributions to the war effort through research in vital materials and through the development of speeded-up industrial processes will provide the major theme of the meeting. Seventy-two sessions have been scheduled by seventeen of the society's eighteen professional divisions. The Division of Petroleum Chemistry, the only one not meeting, was forced to cancel its sessions because of the pressure of war work on its members.

Antifreeze Glycol List Revised by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The definition of type T antifreeze in maximum price schedule No. 170 has been broadened by amendment No. 1, effective July 28, to permit the type P designation to be applied where part of the ethyleneglycol is replaced by ethyleneglycol homologs or polyethyleneglycols, so long as the ethylene content is not less than 60 percent by weight.

The amendment also makes changes in certain posting and marking requirements. The requirements as to the size of the letters in which the type and grade of the antifreeze must be printed have been modified and certain synonyms are permitted for "standard" and "substandard" in describing the strength of the antifreeze.

The amendment also establishes a separate maximum price of $1 a gallon for zerone, a methanol antifreeze manufactured by E. I duPont de Nemours & Co. This is a type S antifreeze, the maximum for which was set at $1.10 in the regulation. Schedules for manufacturers', distributors', and retailers' sales are established.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

For all intents and purposes Congress has adjourned the war, and its members now are devoting themselves entirely to the more personal problem of saving their own skins when the voters go to the polls next November. Everything now being done is tinged with politics. Though indications of this trend were evident some time back in the fight over the OPA appropriation and the farm appropriation bill, it took the tax bill and the more recent fracas over supplementing the anti-inflation program to bring this fact into clear outline.

The tax bill passed by the house was a political bill without even an attempt to smooth the rough edges. The members had only one purpose in mind—let the voters off as easily as possible and sock the corporations because they don't have a vote in the elections. Thus a general sales tax was refused, Treasury recommendations for higher individual taxes than provided in the bill were rejected, and the corporations were handed a 90 percent excess profits tax and a combined normal and surtax of 45 percent.

But it was in the footwork surrounding the new anti-inflation program that the politicians got in their best licks. Concerned as most of us are over the holes being punched through the price ceiling, Mr. Roosevelt was toying with the idea of having teeth put in the law respecting control of wages and farm prices—until the politicians got to his ear. As the story goes, he was told that if he wanted the house to remain in Democratic hands next year he had better forget such ideas—these issues are too heavily laden with political dynamite for Congress to consider at this time—if the situation gets too bad he could stretch some of his existing war powers to meet it.

Up until now Mr. Roosevelt has been inclined to accept this advice.

Price Ceilings Work

A graphic picture of the need for amending the price-control law so that restrictions can be imposed on farm prices at nearer parity levels than now permitted has been presented in a chart prepared by OPA. The chart covers the period of thirty-three months from August, 1939, to April, 1942, by groups of commodities with the percentage of control correlated to the percentage of price boost on the date when GMPR went into operation.

It showed that in the case of metals and metal products where 92 percent were under price control at the time of the start of the GMPR prices had risen over the thirty-three months' period by only 11 percent. As the percentage of control diminished in other commodity groups the percentage of price rise increased.

Standing out like a sore thumb in the chart were the percentages for farm products. Because only 3 percent of these products were under ceilings April 18, when the GMPR began to operate, pricers of these products had been able to do a 71-percent boost. The figures bear out assertions of Price Administrator Henderson that the refusal of Congress to permit any control of agricultural prices has been a major cause of such inflation as has occurred.

Zinc in Cosmetics

For those who might be a little confused by the language used in the recent WPB cosmetics limitation order as respects preparations containing zinc and titanium oxides, it should be understood that the governing factor in interpreting the intent of the order is the zinc metal.

While the order makes reference to commodities "containing zinc or titanium oxide" and "not containing zinc or titanium oxide" what the WPB really meant to say was "zinc oxide or titanium oxide." And using zinc metal as the key to interpreting the order this means that zinc oxide is included since it is made from the metal while zinc carbonate or zinc stearate is excluded since these are produced from zinc ore.

Mining by Sound

The Bureau of Mines has developed a sensitive instrument capable of amplifying subaudible warning sounds in mines up to 10,000,000 times that may open the way for recovery of thousands of tons of lead and zinc and other ores now tied up in old mine pillars left standing to support the roof during earlier mining operations.

Bureau engineers made tests of their equipment within the past two months in the zinc-lead mines of the tristate district of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahome, and found that in one mine no less than thirteen of its pillars, containing an estimated 30,000 tons of ore of a grade two-and-a-half times higher than the previous average, could be removed with safety.

The instrument records the noises of rock shifting and cracking on sensitized paper and by counting the number of noises per minute and integrating the results for several hours or days, engineers can chart the pressure conditions surrounding the pillar to be removed. Full details of development will be available in a few days in a bulletin to be published by the bureau.

Bomb Fire Technic Wrong

The widely emphasized technic of fighting firebombs with sand and a spray has been found to be all wrong by the technicians in the Chemical Warfare Service and OCD. The proper way to extinguish the bomb, the public is now told after almost three years of war, is just the reverse of what has been drummed into it with graphic scenes of Britishers fighting incendiaries and endless talks of the neighborhood firewardens.

Instead of a fine spray played upon the burning bomb, a jet or solid stream of water should be used and sand should be resorted to only if a bomb falls where it is not likely to start a fire or if water is not available. The reason for changing from the old procedure, officials say, is because too much emphasis has been placed on the danger of the bomb exploding and not enough on the danger of fire.

Why it took so long for the experts to discover this fact is something that is not explained. To the layman it would certainly seem that this would have been found out long before so much time and energy was spent teaching the public otherwise.

Gasoline Revenue Shrinks

The Federal treasury is beginning to feel the effects of the dislocation of transportation in the East by the programs for conserving tires and gasoline. For years consumption of gasoline has been on the upgrade providing a lucrative source of revenue for both State and Federal treasuries. Since the sale of tires was halted last year gasoline sales has been on the downgrade and finally has caught up with the tax collector.

The Internal Revenue bureau in its report on collections for the first six months of this year found that gasoline tax receipts were $1,188,640 below the $168,767,089 collected for the same period last year. While figures on State collections are not available, the trend has been the same, which means that higher State taxes in other directions are in the offing if there is to be no disruption of State educational, highway improvement and other programs in which the bulk of the gasoline tax collections go.

Untangling Transportation

The general public isn't entirely to blame for all the congestion found nowadays at the railroad terminals much of it is the fault of government officials who have been doing the most complaining. Although they are

—Continued on page 35

Vitamin A Group To Advise OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

An informal advisory committee for the vitamin A industry has been appointed to confer with officials of the Office of Price Administration regarding pricing and distribution problems. Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced July 21 that a meeting of the committee would be held in Washington July 27. Provisions of a proposed maximum price schedule for vitamin A oils and concentrates will be discussed with OPA representatives. L. J. LaBrie, of the chemicals and drugs branch of OPA, will preside.

The advisory panel is an outgrowth of a recent industry conference held in San Francisco between representatives of OPA and all branches of the industry. All interested groups are represented on the committee. The members of the committee and the groups represented are:—

Fishermen:—Lyle Branchflower, Seattle, selected by Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, Otter Trawlers Union, and Fishing Vessels Owners Association.

Oil producers:—Perc S. Brown, of the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J.; George W. Burchard, jr., of Washington Laboratories, Seattle; Erling F. Week, jr., of Technical Fisheries Company, San Francisco; Robert M. French, of Shark Industries, Inc., Hialeah, Fla.; Harry R. Beard, of the New England Fish Company, Astoria, Ore.; and one other to be named by East Bay Fisheries.

Concentrators:—G. C. Mees, of Distillation Products, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; and Morten Hansen, of Collett Corporation, Ossining, N. Y.

Blackplate Cans Limited by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

After September 30, paints and varnishes will be limited, as to metallic containers, to 1-gallon cans made of blackplate. This is according to conservation order M-136 issued July 22 by the WPB Director General for Operations. Dry paints may not be packed in blackplate. Other uses of blackplate containers are limited to a small list of established products.

Conservation order M-136, which follows closely the pattern of order M-81 on cans made from tinplate or terneplate, establishes two classes of products permitted to be packed in blackplate. The first of these (table

—Continued on page 32

Tin and Terneplate Order Again Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Tin and terneplate which had been put in process on May 16, and roofings, furnace pipe, and fittings in inventory on the same date may be used for repairs, regardless of ratings, and on defense housing under an amended version of supplementary order M-21-e. The amended order also adds certain items to the list which may use tint or terneplate, and relieves warehouses of the necessity for reporting to WPB on Army and Navy orders, but does require the warehouse to obtain a certification from its customer on these orders.

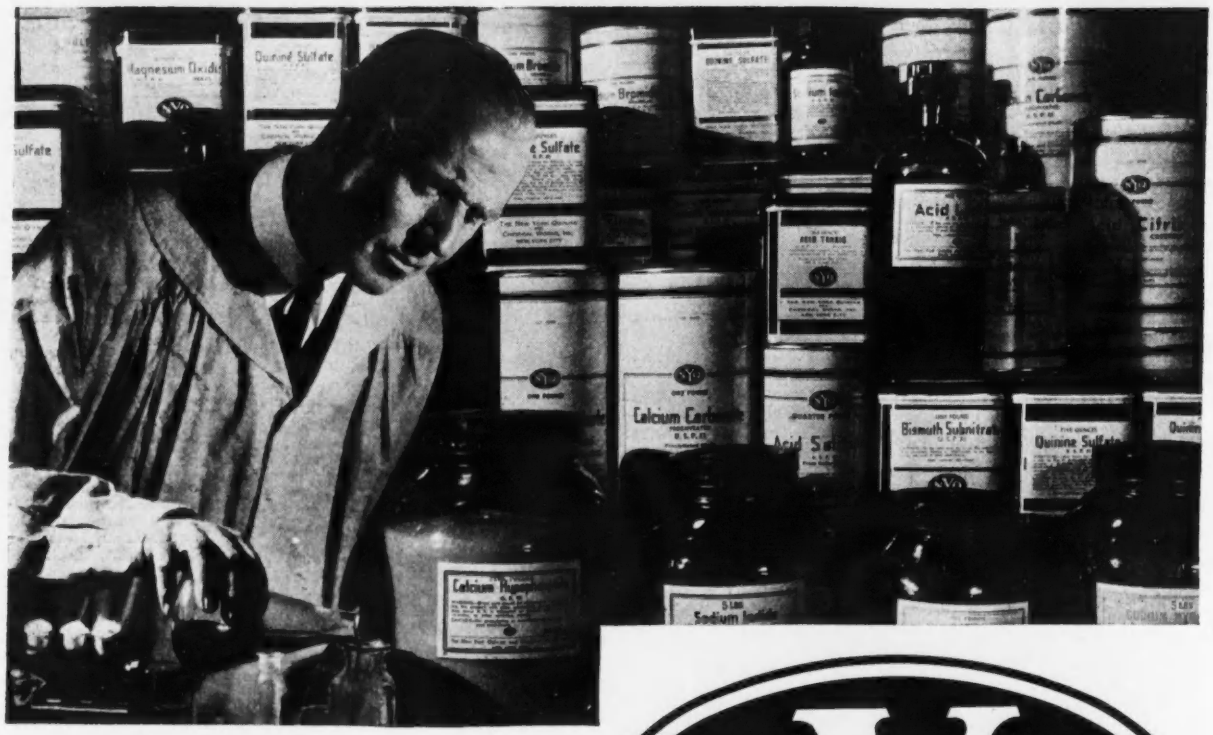
Schedule A of the original order, listing products which may use tin and terne plate, is extended by the addition of certain kinds of dairy

—Continued on page 32

W. W. Barnard Joins WPB Protective Coatings Unit

W. W. Barnard, Medford, Mass., is serving as senior technical specialist of the new aqueous coatings unit, Protective Coatings Section of WPB Chemical Branch.

Mr. Barnard was formerly associated with Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., as treasurer of that company's subsidiary corporation, Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., of Massachusetts; manager of the company's Boston plant and director of the Canadian subsidiary, Canadian Waterpaints, Ltd., Montreal. During his twenty years in the waterpaint industry, Mr. Barnard has functioned as research chemist, factory superintendent, and manager of production and distribution. Machinery invented and perfected by him is said to be used in important waterpaint factories today.



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Oils-Fats Imports Control Shifted

OPD Washington Bureau

A second amendment to general imports order M-63, issued July 22 by the WPB Director General for Operations, makes various changes in the listings of commodities under the order. Among the changes are the following:—

Cottonseed hull fiber, added to list II.
Cottonseed oil, fatty acids, moved from list I to list III.
Fatty acids and salts from animal oils, added to list III.
Fatty acids, all other, added to list III.
Fatty alcohols and fatty acids, sulphated, added to list III.
Hempseed, moved from list I to list III.
Hempseed oil, added to list III.
Hydrogenated oils and fats, added to list III.
Linseed oil, added to list III.
Mica splittings, added to list II.
Rapeseed, moved from list II to list III.
Salts derived from oils, added to list III.
Sesame oil, added to list III.
Sesame seed moved from list I to list III.
Soybean oil, added to list III.
Sunflower seed, moved from list I to list III.
Vegetable oil foots, added to list III.
Vegetable soapstock, added to list III.

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WPB Speeds Goods to Canada by Razing Barrier

OPD Washington Bureau

In order to effectuate further the general policy of removing barriers to the flow of strategic materials from this country to Canada, the War Production Board has issued Priorities Regulation No. 14. The new regulation provides that where the United States Army, Navy and Maritime Commission are excepted from the restrictions imposed by limitation and conservation orders, the corresponding Canadian agencies are also excepted. The corresponding agencies of the two countries are:—

United States—Army or War Department. Navy or Navy Department. Maritime Commission.

Canada—Army and Air Force. Navy. Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd. Trafalgar Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

Most of the limitation and conservation orders issued by WPB provide that any restrictions they impose on production and delivery do not apply to the specifications in purchase orders placed by the armed services and the Maritime Commission.

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Canadian Buyers Get WPB End-Use Symbols

OPD Washington Bureau

Under the WPB classifications of end use of products, Canadian companies are on the same basis as those in the United States. Through an amendment to the general instructions governing the Allocation Classification System the Director General for Operations July 22 ordered that no distinction be made between the purchasers' symbol of a Canadian and an American firm.

The first of the five purchasers' symbols, USA, will now include the Canadian Army and Air Force as well as the United States Army. The symbol USN now includes the Canadian Navy, Trafalgar Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., and Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd., as well as the United States Navy and the Maritime Commission. Lend-lease (LL) and other foreign purchasers (FP) remain the same, but domestic purchasers now include purchases for use within Canada. In furnishing the information called for by ACS, Canadian companies are required to use the same symbols as the corresponding American companies.

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Salt Inventory Bar Lifted

Inventory restrictions on bulk salt were lifted July 23 by the WPB Director General for Operations. The action was taken by adding salt to schedule A of order M-161. The purpose of the order is to permit salt consumers to take advantage of present transportation opportunities.

Vegetable Oils That U. S. Needs from American Tropics

By K. S. Markley

Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture, New Orleans

Contributed to Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, Mexico City, July 6 to 16, 1942

The United States of America is the world's largest consumer of fats and oils, and is also one of the largest producers of these products. However, despite the large production of fats and oils, the United States must annually import approximately 2,000,000,000 pounds of oils which for various reasons cannot be produced domestically. All but a few of these imported oils or the corresponding oil-bearing materials either are produced, or are capable of being produced, in Latin America.

Fats and oils may be classified in four groups depending on their mode of utilization. These groups consist of the edible oils, soap oils, drying oils, and miscellaneous specialty oils. The importance of fats and oils in the domestic economy, as well as the extent of the dependence of the United States on imports may best be illustrated by a few selected statistics for the last year prior to the disruption of normal trade resulting from the entry of the United States into World War II. In 1941, consumption of fats and oils reached an all-time peak of slightly less than 11,000,000,000 pounds divided as follows:—Edible products (butter, margarin, lard, shortening, miscellaneous), 6,963,000,000 pounds; soaps, detergents, and related products, 2,310,000,000 pounds; drying oil products (paints, varnishes, linoleum, oilcloth, and printing inks), 1,068,000,000 pounds; miscellaneous industrial products, 601,000,000 pounds.

Of the 10,942,000,000 pounds of fats and oils consumed in the United States in 1941, more than half (5,860,000,000 pounds) represented factory consumption, that is, was processed into products such as shortening, soap, paints, varnishes, synthetic resins, and so on, prior to consumption. Imports of fats, oils, and oil equivalent of oilseeds has varied in recent years from 1,500,000,000 to 2,500,000,000 pounds, or about one-fifth to one-quarter of the total consumption of these products.

Many of the imported oils and oilseeds, including coconut oil and copra, palm oil and kernels, tung, perilla, and rapeseed oils, came principally from the Far East and at present are generally unavailable owing to occupation by the enemy of the countries of origin, or to dislocation and lack of shipping facilities. Other oils and oilseeds, including flaxseed, castorseed, oiticica oil, babassu kernels, and carnauba wax, are normally imported from Latin America in considerable volume. In addition to these products a number of other oil-bearing nuts or kernels of Latin American origin, including tucum, murumuru, cohune, and ouricury are imported in small quantities. The last-mentioned group consisting of oilpalm nuts are at present urgently needed to replace copra and coconut oil formerly imported from the Far East.

Data with reference to imports of oils, oilseeds, and oilseed cake originating in Latin America as reported in Fats and Oils Trade of the United States (1) are given in table 1.

It should be mentioned here that not all of the products included in table 1 are of tropical origin. It should also be mentioned that in most cases imports for 1941 were at a considerable greater rate than is indicated in table 1, and also that small quantities of other oilseeds, for example, cohune nuts and kernels from Honduras, are not included.

In discussing the needs of the United States for oilseeds of Latin American origin it is more convenient to group the oils according to their uses rather than according to countries of origin; therefore, the following discussion will follow the classification of oils mentioned above.

Table 1

Oils and Oil-Bearing Materials Imported from Latin America, 1938-40

	Pounds		
Argentina—	1938	1939	1940
Flaxseed	803,168,000	855,538,000	552,806,000
Glycerin	2,061,000	2,910,000	2,966,000
Cottonseed cake	.....	.....	3,951,000
Peanut cake	.....	.....	6,114,000
Brazil—			
Babassu kernels	50,826,000	113,836,000	98,272,000
Carnauba wax	12,343,000	16,351,000	16,925,000
Castor beans	113,029,000	161,926,000	163,116,000
Cottonseed oil	51,963,000	23,022,000	11,359,000
Murumuru kernels	4,101,000	7,504,000	6,001,000
Oiticica oil	5,300,000	18,866,000	15,536,000
Tucum kernels	2,328,000	9,810,000	5,032,000
Cottonseed cake	.....	.....	60,868,000
Haiti—			
Castor beans	818,000	326,000	1,321,000
Cottonseed cake	.....	.....	2,955,000
Mexico—			
Candelilla wax	1,411,000	3,357,000	5,644,000
Copra cake	.....	4,060,000	2,416,000
Cottonseed cake	6,590,000	9,979,000	20,630,000
Soybean cake	.....	.....	7,444,000
Peru—			
Cottonseed cake	.....	.....	1,033,000
Uruguay—			
Flaxseed	49,931,000	37,012,000	105,327,000

Edible Oils

Normally the United States produces an excess of edible oils, and exports from 250,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds. Although practically every edible fat or oil of domestic origin is included in these exports, the principal item of this group is lard, which may account for as much as half or more of the total exports.

Many factors have tended to increase the demand for edible oils in the present emergency, but to some extent increased production fostered and encouraged by the United States Department of Agriculture will tend to offset this demand by a correspondingly increased supply. Therefore, unless the United States is called upon to furnish unduly large quantities of these oils to less favorably situated countries composing the United Nations, imports of edible fats and oils may not be much greater than normal. If increased quantities of edible fats and oils need to be imported, it is probable that they will consist principally of cottonseed oil and tallow. Brazil and Argentina, respectively, would probably be in the best position to supply these products. Certain palm kernel oils might be included in this group, but they are more urgently needed for other purposes.

Soap Oils

Approximately 2,000,000,000 pounds of fats and oils are annually consumed in the United States in the production of soaps and related products. Ordinarily about 65 percent to 70 percent of this consumption is represented by animal fats, fish and marine oils, and smaller percentages by stearin-type vegetable oils, such as soybean, corn, cottonseed, and peanut, practically all of which are of domestic origin.

However, the production of certain types of soap products, including free-lathering soaps, especially for use in hard water, and for laundering fine fabrics (silk, rayons, nylon, woolens), toilet soaps, shaving soaps, and textile-processing soaps, require the use of certain oils produced outside of the continental United States. Coconut oil is the principal and best known representative of this group of oils. The value of this oil to the soapmaker is dependent on its chemical composition. Coconut oil and a few other oils, including babassu and palmkernel, contain approximately 50 percent of lauric acid, and less than 20 percent of fatty acids having a chain length greater than that occurring in

—Continued on page 45

Chemical Work Declined in May

Factory Employment Off 1.4 Percent from April—Gain Shown in Payroll Total

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States decreased 1.4 percent between April 15 and May 15, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period employment was 15.2 percent above the corresponding level of 1941. Payrolls showed a gain of 0.5 percent between April 15 and May 15, and stood 35.5 percent above the corresponding level in 1941.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number for factory employment in the chemical group of industries May 15 was 156.6 (100 equals 1923-25 average), compared with 158.8 for April 15 and 135.9 for May 15, last year. For payroll totals the index

—Continued on page 30

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Shipping Priority Ratings Are Set

OPD Washington Bureau

In accordance with Current Controls Bulletin No. 33, outlining the shipping program adopted by the Board of Economic Warfare and the War Shipping Administration, all outstanding licenses must bear shipping priority ratings if shipment is to be made on or after August 15, 1942.

The Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Exports, has assigned a blanket shipping priority rating "D" to outstanding licenses which do not bear the official shipping priority rating stamp or for which no supplementary rating certificate has been issued.

In any case when an exporter believes that a higher shipping priority rating should be assigned to his license, he will be permitted to file an appeal for a higher shipping priority rating.

A justification for a higher rating based on essential use, hardship, etc., must be included in the appeal together with a reference to the rating which was originally assigned and a description of the material as it appears on the export license.

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Priority Deliveries On 'First-Come' Basis

OPD Washington Bureau

Provisions of priorities regulation No. 1 with respect to meeting delivery dates on rated orders were clarified by an interpretation issued July 21 by the Director General for Operations.

A recent amendment to the regulation provided that, when there is a conflict between two orders bearing the same preference rating, the order placed first shall have preference to the extent necessary to assure delivery on the date specified. The new interpretation makes it clear that this rule holds even if the second order bears an earlier delivery date than the one which was placed first.

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Blacklist Extended By 201 Names

OPD Washington Bureau

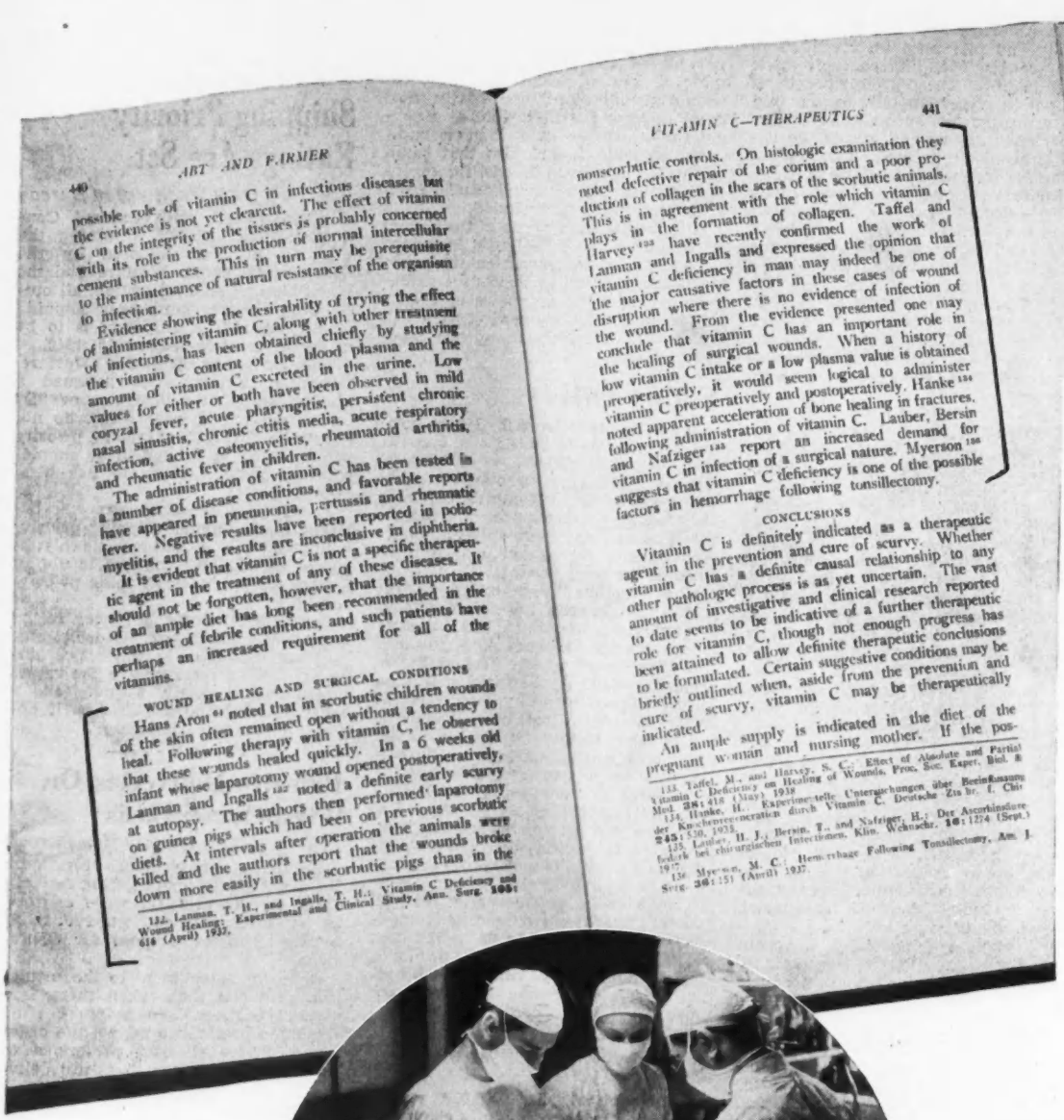
A fourth supplement to the Department of State's revised proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals was issued July 21. It adds 201 names of individuals and firms in Latin America and makes at least as many amendments in the previous listings.

The new listings are distributed among the Latin American countries as follows:—

Argentina	23
Bolivia	13
Brazil	2
Chile	87
Colombia	16
Costa Rica	8
Cuba	1
Dominican Republic	1
Ecuador	1
Guatemala	4
Honduras	2
Paraguay	9
Peru	7
Uruguay	17
Venezuela	10

VITAMIN C

in Wound Healing and Surgical Conditions



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possible role of vitamin C in infectious diseases but the evidence is not yet clearcut. The effect of vitamin C on the integrity of the tissues is probably concerned with its role in the production of normal intercellular cement substances. This in turn may be prerequisite to the maintenance of natural resistance of the organism to infection.

Evidence showing the desirability of trying the effect of administering vitamin C, along with other treatment of infections, has been obtained chiefly by studying the vitamin C content of the blood plasma and the amount of vitamin C excreted in the urine. Low values for either or both have been observed in mild coryzal fever, acute pharyngitis, persistent chronic nasal sinusitis, chronic otitis media, acute respiratory infection, active osteomyelitis, rheumatoid arthritis, and rheumatic fever in children.

The administration of vitamin C has been tested in a number of disease conditions, and favorable reports have appeared in pneumonia, pertussis and rheumatic fever. Negative results have been reported in poliomyelitis, and the results are inconclusive in diphtheria. It is evident that vitamin C is not a specific therapeutic agent in the treatment of any of these diseases. It should not be forgotten, however, that the importance of an ample diet has long been recommended in the treatment of febrile conditions, and such patients have perhaps an increased requirement for all of the vitamins.

WOUND HEALING AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

Hans Aron [61] noted that in scorbutic children wounds of the skin often remained open without a tendency to heal. Following therapy with vitamin C, he observed that these wounds healed quickly. In a 6 weeks old infant whose laparotomy wound opened postoperatively, Lanman and Ingalls [132] noted a definite early scurvy at autopsy. The authors then performed laparotomy on guinea pigs which had been on previous scorbutic diets. At intervals after operation the animals were killed and the authors report that the wounds broke down more easily in the scorbutic pigs than in the

132. Lanman, T. H., and Ingalls, T. H.: Vitamin C Deficiency and Wound Healing: Experimental and Clinical Study, Ann. Surg. 105: 616 (April) 1937.

VITAMIN C—THERAPEUTICS 441

nonscorbutic controls. On histologic examination they noted defective repair of the corium and a poor production of collagen in the scars of the scorbutic animals. This is in agreement with the role which vitamin C plays in the formation of collagen. Taffel and Harvey [133] have recently confirmed the work of Lanman and Ingalls and expressed the opinion that vitamin C deficiency in man may indeed be one of the major causative factors in these cases of wound disruption where there is no evidence of infection of the wound. From the evidence presented one may conclude that vitamin C has an important role in the healing of surgical wounds. When a history of low vitamin C intake or a low plasma value is obtained preoperatively, it would seem logical to administer vitamin C preoperatively and postoperatively. Hanke [134] noted apparent acceleration of bone healing in fractures. following administration of vitamin C. Lauber, Bersin and Nafziger [135] report an increased demand for vitamin C in infection of a surgical nature. Myerson [136] suggests that vitamin C deficiency is one of the possible factors in hemorrhage following tonsillectomy.

CONCLUSIONS

Vitamin C is definitely indicated as a therapeutic agent in the prevention and cure of scurvy. Whether vitamin C has a definite causal relationship to any other pathologic process is as yet uncertain. The vast amount of investigative and clinical research reported to date seems to be indicative of a further therapeutic role for vitamin C, though not enough progress has been attained to allow definite therapeutic conclusions to be formulated. Certain suggestive conditions may be briefly outlined when, aside from the prevention and cure of scurvy, vitamin C may be therapeutically indicated.

An ample supply is indicated in the diet of the pregnant woman and nursing mother. If the pos-

133. Taffel, M., and Harvey, S. C.: Effect of Absolute and Partial Vitamin C Deficiency on Healing of Wounds, Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med. 38: 418 (May) 1938.
134. Hanke, H.: Experimentelle Untersuchungen über Beeinflussung der Knochenregeneration durch Vitamin C, Deutsche Zts. f. Chir. 245: 530, 1935.
135. Lauber, H. J., Bersin, T., and Nafziger, H.: Der Ascorbinsäure bedarf bei chirurgischen Infektionen, Klin. Wchnschr. 16: 1274 (Sept.) 1937.
136. Myerson, M. C.: Hemorrhage Following Tonsillectomy, Am. J. Surg. 36: 251 (April) 1937.

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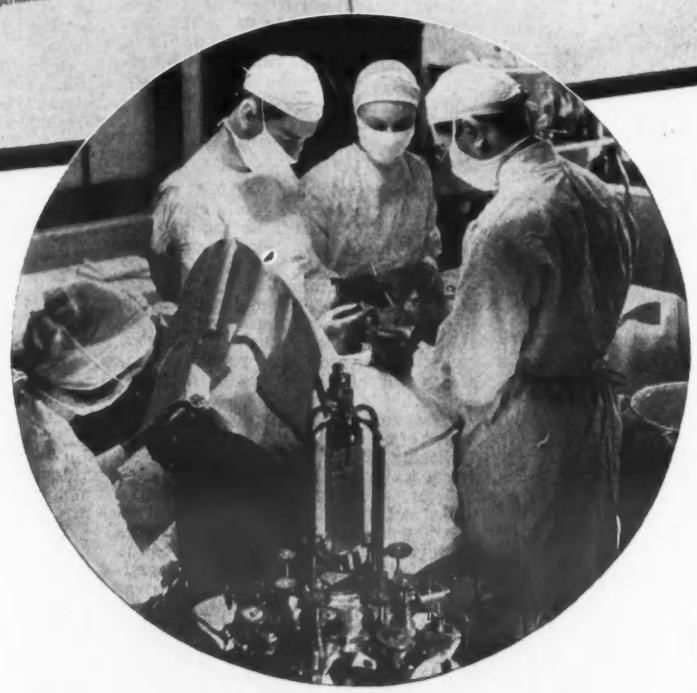

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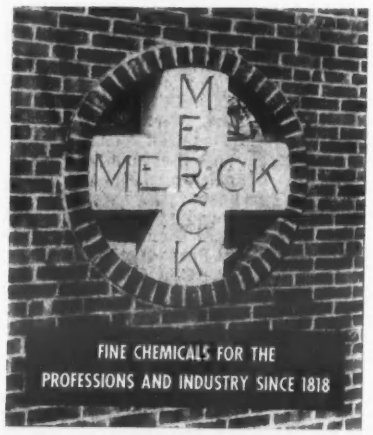

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Current Market Quotations

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July 24, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .08½- *.168
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - *.173
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - *.158
Methyl (see M).

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys.....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XI, al. dms., works.100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
38%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .61 - —
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis. lb. .56 - —

* Freight equald., shipm't identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

† 3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.50 - 1.70
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[3] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[4,5] 99%, dms., c.l., divd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. N. Y.. lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, divd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs. in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .24½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[3] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —
Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .31
Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06¼
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —
Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, dms. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .21 - .21⅛
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19¼
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms....lb. 6.65 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.75 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.80 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 6.96 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 7.00 - —
Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb.17.00 - —
5-lb. lots.....lb.17.10 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[3] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.35 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, a. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, a. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07⅛
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.65 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split). tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .46
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .82 - —
Soybean oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .19½- .20
Stearic,[3] double pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .1580- .1680
single pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .1525- .1625
triple pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .1385- .1485
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP., dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -23.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -43.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., c.l. lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more lb. .35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs. lb. .35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton lb. .34 - —
tank cars lb. .34 - —
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms. lb. .36 - .37
hyd., dms lb. .35 - .36
Agar,[6] Kobe, No. 1, strip lb. 3.50 - —
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal. lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls. lb. No stocks
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago lb. .65 - —
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
bg. lots, same basis lb. .15 - —
imported, bgs. lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.73 - 1.78
powd., dms., bbls. lb. 1.73 - 1.83
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
import., cs. lb. 1.73 - 1.78
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns. lb. .65 - .75
drums lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - .173
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12¼- .158

[6] The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms., lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .13 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs. lb. 1.76 - —
100 lbs. lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs. lb. 2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,[1,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., dms. gal. .70 - —
tanks, E., dlvd lb. .58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works gal. .64 - —
19 bbls., E. works gal. .66 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works gal. .69 - —
dms., c.l., E. works gal. .60 - —
19 dms., E. works gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 dms. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works gal. .53 - —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .57 - —
19 dms., works, E. gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works gal. .50 - —
SD23G ..Replaced by SD 23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., dms. gal. 60½- —
19 dms. gal. .62½- —
1 to 18 dms. gal. .65½- —
tanks gal. .53½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works gal. .61½- —
1-18, E. works gal. .64½- —
tanks, E. works gal. .51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works gal. .61 - —
20 dms., to c.l. gal. .63 - —
1 to 19 dms. gal. .66 - —
tanks, E. works gal. .54 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l. gal. 8.19 - —
19 dms. gal. 8.22½- —
5 to 8 dms. gal. 8.25½- —
1 to 4 dms. gal. 8.25½- —
tanks gal. 8.12 - —
absolute, dms., c.l. gal. 8.04 - —
5 to 18 dms. gal. 8.70½- —
1 to 4 dms. gal. 8.70½- —

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works. lb. .85 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works lb. .25 - .35
tanks, wks lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .0860- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest. gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis lb. .60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. lb. .65 - —

Alcohol, propyl, normal, dms., works gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y. lb. .44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
car lots, wks. lb. .40 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia., lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. .60 - .85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice, Mexican, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .17 - .18
Curacao, cs. lb. .65 - .70
gourds, bbls. lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls. lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls. lb. .68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, divd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls. works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y. Phila. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls. lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, divd. lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, divd. lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, divd. lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, divd. lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works. lb. .08 - —
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works. lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works. lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works. lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works. lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works. lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0310- —
light, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., bgs., divd. lb. .14½- —
bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., bbls., divd. lb. .15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms. lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
l.l.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4], c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm. lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm. lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .38 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm. lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm. lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm. lb. .36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoices on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins. oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots. lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal. with Hopewell, Va. ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., refrigeration,[6] tanks, works. lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., met. N.Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys. lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l. lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .02¼- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works lb. .04 - —

Ammonia,[6] benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more, lb. 1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs. lb. 1.07 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. 1.10 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., divd. Met. N. Y. lb. .0564- .0614
Bichromate, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls. lb. .16 - .18
Borate, bbls., kgs. lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls. lb. .31 - .35
bxs. lb. .34 - .38
kegs lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., divd. Met. N. Y. lb. .06¼- .09¼
cns., same basis lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls. lb. .10 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. .13 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls. lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .80 - —
25-lb. dms. lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms. lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua)
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. lb. 3.71 - —
jars lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .28 - .29
Perchlorate,[6] kgs. lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs., dom. lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls. lb. .17 - —
kgs. lb. .19 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works. unit-ton. No prices
pure, bbls. lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous lb. .24½- —
paste lb. .06½- —
Sulphate,[6] dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports, ton. 29.00 - —
spot ton. 30.00 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms. lb. .45 - .55
tech., kgs. lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .14½- .17
l.c.l., divd. lb. .15 - .17½
tanks, divd. lb. .13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable. lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cans. lb. 2.75 - —
Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 2- —
tanks, works lb. .08¼- —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
Nitrite, bots. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .81 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .82½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .55 - 1.35
import., natural, bls. lb. 3.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Anilin oil, dms. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Salt, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Cyprus, bgs. lb. .37½- .38
Ecuador, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Mexican, fair, bgs. lb. .34 - .34½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Star lb. .60 - .61
Turkish, bgs. lb. .37 - .38
Anisic aldehyde, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto paste, bxs. lb. .84 - .89
seed, bgs. lb. .06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,6] bulk, c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%, lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70% lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., divd. E. of Miss. River. lb. .40 - —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots. oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports. 100 kilos. 105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y. kilo. 132.00 -134.00
Arnica flowers, bls. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Root, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
bbls. lb. .09½- .09¾

Arsenic, metal, lump, ch. lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns. lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.58 - —
jars lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs. lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White,[6] powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .55 - .60
powd., bls., bxs. lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N.Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant. lb. .04 - .13
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant, lb. .05 - .13
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant. lb. .03¾- .05
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant, lb. .04¾- .06
California, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works. lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.77 - —
jars lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks. lb. .11 - .12
Ox.de, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and car-load lots. lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .09½- .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis. ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse, N.Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis, ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., New York ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off color, bgs., mines. ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines. ton. 18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines. ton. 8.00 - —
Barytes, German ton. No prices
Italian ton. No prices

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. .70 - .80
Barbasco root (see cube root).
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, bls. lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs. dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs. lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
Sulphur-free, c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs. lb. .60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 90.00 - —
bbls., c.l. dlvd. lb. 79.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. 83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. 89.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 97.80 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. 58.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 99.80 - —

Barium chloride, technical, zones are as follows: Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., R., north of Miss., north of Ark., line.

Zone 2, Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3, Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, and Ariz. Zone 4, Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Bauxite,[4] bulk, mines	ton. 7.00	-10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)		
Bay rum, bbls.	gal. 1.40	- 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.	lb. .12	- .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.	lb. 3.45	- 3.50
Root, bls.	lb. 1.75	- 2.15
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works	ton.11.00	- —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works,	ton.16.00	- —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms.,	lb. .45	- .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs.	lb. .85	- —
5 to 25 lbs.	lb. .90	- .95
Benzene (see Benzol).		
Benzidin base, bbls.	lb. .70	- —
Benzocaine, cns.	lb. 3.00	- 4.00
Benzol,[2,6] 90%, dms., returnable, works	gal. .20	- —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal.	gal. .15	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal. .15	- —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb. 1.20	- 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.	lb. .23	- .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works	lb. 1.95	- —
dms.	lb. .55	Nom.
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.	lb. .59	Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).		
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.	lb. 2.50	- —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb. .22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns.	lb. 5.50	Nom.
Formate, cns.	lb. 3.50	- 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.	lb. 9.50	- —
Propionate, bots.	lb. 4.00	- —
Salicylate, bots.	lb. 2.50	- —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.	lb. 3.00	- 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.22.50	-38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.	lb.22.50	-38.50
Sulphate, cns.	lb.22.50	-38.50
Berberis root, bls.	lb. .13	- .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.	lb. .55	- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb. .23	- —
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb. .24	- —
Benzoate, fib. dms.	lb. 2.50	- —
kgs.	lb. 2.70	- —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.	lb. .51	- —
Beth root, bls.	lb. .33	- .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots.	lb. 3.00	- —
jars	lb. 2.85	- —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb.	2.86	- —
jars	lb. 2.75	- —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.	lb. 3.46	- —
cns.	lb. 3.25	- —
Metal, ton lots.	lb. 1.25	- —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots.	lb. 1.45	- —
cns.	lb. 1.30	- —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.	lb. 3.19	- —
cns., kgs.	lb. 3.10	- —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.	lb. 3.51	- —
fib. dms.	lb. 3.40	- —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.	lb. 1.59	- 1.85
175-lb. bbls.	lb. 1.50	- —
Subcarbonate, X-ray, 5-lb. bots., lb.	2.79	- —
fib. dms.	lb. 2.73	- —
Subgallate, bots., cns.	lb. 1.49	- 1.72
fib. dms.	lb. 1.40	- —
Subiodide, bots.	lb. 4.24	- —
fib. dms.	lb. 4.13	- —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.	lb. 1.29	- 1.57
250-lb. bbls.	lb. 1.20	- —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots.	lb. 2.59	- —
bbls., fib. dms.	lb. 2.50	- —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots.	lb. 3.76	- —
fib. dms.	lb. 3.65	- —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots.	lb. 3.76	- —
cns.	lb. 3.65	- —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms.	lb. 3.40	- —
5-lb. cns.	lb. 3.45	- 3.50
Black,[3] acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid	lb. .14	- —
Bone, 1A, c.l.	lb. .17	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .17½	- —
2, c.l.	lb. .13	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .13½	- —
3, c.l.	lb. .12	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .12½	- —
4, c.l.	lb. .11	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .11½	- —
5, c.l.	lb. .08½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .09	- —
6, c.l.	lb. .08½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .09	- —
7, c.l.	lb. .11½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .12	- —
8, c.l.	lb. .12½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .13	- —
Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.		
Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants.	lb. .03625	- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse.	lb. .08	- —
divd.	lb. .08	- —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants.	lb. .03550	- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse.	lb. .07½	- —
divd.	lb. .07½	- —
Charcoal (see C).		
Graphite (see G).		
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb. .08½	- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works.	lb. .07½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb. .09	- —
2, ctns., c.l., works.	lb. .10	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb. .11	- —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.	lb. .11	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb. .12	- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.	lb. .14½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb. .15½	- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.	lb. .16½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb. .17½	- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.	lb. .18¾	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb. .20	- —
6, ctns., c.l., works.	lb. .26½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb. .27½	- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.	lb. .37½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb. .40	- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb. .0434	- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb. .04½	- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb. .05¾	- —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y.	lb. .06	- —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb. .09½	Nob.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Black Haw root bark, bls.	lb. .40	- .45
Tree bark, bls	lb. .20	- .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb. .20	- .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.60.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton 67.50	- —
direct process, bgs., c.l.		
f.o.b Huntington W Va.	ton 70.00	- —
bbls., same basis	ton.75.00	- —
l.c.l. same basis	ton 75.00	- —
bbls., same basis	ton.80.00	- —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton 40.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.46.50	- —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works	100 lbs. 2.25	- 2.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs. 2.50	- 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit	ton. 5.60	- 5.75
high-grade, grd., 16-17% ammon, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, unit	ton. 5.50	- 5.75
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt.	unit-ton. 5.45	- —
soluble (see Albumen, blood).		
Bloodroot, bls.	lb. .33	- .41
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb. .85	- .90
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb. .36	- —
Celestial, bbls.	lb. .10	- .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb. .36	- —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, 1-kilo pkg.	lb. 4.90	- —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).		
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.	lb. 3.30	- 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb. .36	- —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contractr.	lb. 3.15	- —
Peacock, same basis, contracts.	lb. .52	- —
Blue, potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb. .42	- —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb. .36	- —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs.	lb. 4.00	- —
Victoria, kgs.	lb. 3.50	- —
methyl violet, kgs.	lb. 2.10	- —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald.	lb. .23	- .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis.	lb. .12	- .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis.	lb. .17	- .27
Blue, ultramarine, divd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.		
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner.	lb. 1.83	- —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis.	lb. 1.93	- —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Blueflag root, bls.	lb. .20	- .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs.	lb. 1.67	- 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.	lb. 1.70	- 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).		
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).		
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago.	ton.39.00	Nom.
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports.	ton.37.50	Nom.
steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago.	ton.40.00	-41.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% bgs., c.i.f. ports.	ton.42.00	Nom.
Bone, meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50%, phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago.	ton.35.00	-37.50
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports.	ton.37.50	Nom.
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).		
Boneset leaves, bls.	lb. .12	- .13
Borage flowers, bls.	lb. .40	- .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld.	ton.41.50	- —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.45.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.56.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.61.00	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.55.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.66.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.56.00	- —
whse.	ton.71.00	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.60.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.61.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.66.00	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.60.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.71.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.76.00	- —
USP $15 per ton higher.		
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers.	lb. .11	- —
l.c.l., dealers, dms.	lb. .11½	- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pickups.		
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).		
Brimstone (see Sulphur).		
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb. .25	- .30
single pkgs., same basis.	lb. .30	- .35

HE NEEDS A DOZEN UNIFORMS...FAST!

How du Pont Research Speeds War Production

IT'S NO EXAGGERATION to say that a modern soldier needs a dozen uniforms. It's an understatement! An army of one million men requires as much cloth of all types as do 15 to 20 million civilians. And the army needs that cloth—*fast.*

Du Pont is helping to get uniforms for our Army and Navy with all speed. Of the millions of yards of cloth required, for instance, a tremendous amount must be bleached before dyeing. And out of du Pont research has come the greatest advance in bleaching in almost a hundred years. A new continuous bleach using du Pont peroxides changes grays to full white in 130 minutes compared with 8 to 14 hours for ordinary bleaching operations—saves time, power and chemicals. It's *fast!*

Again, in removing spinning oils and dirt from woolen piece goods, a du Pont solvent applied in a continuous process replaces lengthy washing with soap and water. Thousands of yards of woolens are degreased at the rate of a mile an hour—enough for ten uniforms every minute. That's *fast!* And the valuable oil can be saved for re-use.

To furnish dyes for uniforms, du Pont production of vat colors for military use has been increased 500% in the past three years and will be increased again this summer. Almost the entire output of these particular vat dyes was going into military goods by the end of 1941. Du Pont is now supplying more than half of all the anthraquinone vat dyes used in cotton uniforms and about 30% of all dyes for wool uniforms. This peak production has been reached with unparalleled speed. *Fast!*

These and other du Pont developments and products have contributed materially to 'dressing' our growing Army and Navy—*fast!*

* * *

Behind all these contributions stands the du Pont Technical Service man. He is backed by 140 years of service to industry...140 years of experience in solving difficult problems. Call on him when you need help.

DU PONT
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E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., (INC.) WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..	lb.	1.50	- —
cbys.	lb.	1.42	- —
Bromstyrol	lb.	4.30	- 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbslb.		.60	- .85
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb.		.80	- 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb.		.85	- 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb.		.45	- .50
Broomtops, bls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Brown,[2] iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N. Y..lb.		.12	- —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb.		.02½-	—
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb.		.0235	- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb.		.12	- —
powdered	lb.	.13	- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb.		.03¾-	.06
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb.		.06¾-	.10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb.		.04	- .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb.		.08	- .10
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb.		.03¾-	—
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works..lb.		.04¾-	—
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.. N. Af..lb.		.04½-	—
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb.		.05¼-	—
Kansas City..lb.		.05¾-	—
Minneapolis..lb.		.0535-	—
Pittsburgh..lb.		.05	- —
ex car, Los Angeles..lb.		.05½-	—
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb.		.05½-	—
ex whse, Los Angeles, lb.		.05¾-	—
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb.		.05¾-	—
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb.		.09	- —
special	lb.	.12	- —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz.		.35	- —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz.		.30	- —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb.		1.25	- 1.30
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb.		.80	- .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb.		.85	- .87
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb.		.85	- .97
Berries, bgs.....lb.		.85	- .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb.		.38	- .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb.		.07½	- .08
Butane[3], industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal.		.03	- .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb.		.08	- .09
Butyl acetate[3], norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.		.14½-	.168
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb.		.15	- .173
tanks, frt. alld.....lb.		.13½-	.158
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb.		.09½-	—
l.c.l., same terms.....lb.		.10	- —
tanks, same terms.....lb.		.08½-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb.		.15½-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.		.16½-	—
tanks, works.....lb.		.14½-	—
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb.		.60	- —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb.		.32	- —
l.c.l., works.....lb.		.35	- —
Ether (see under Ether).			
Lactate, dms.....lb.		.20½-	—
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb.		.16½-	.17
tanks .....lb		.15½-	—
Stearate, dms.....lb.		.21	- —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal.		6.50	- 6.95
cns., works.....lb.		.65	- .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N.Y...lb.		.60	- —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb.		1.65	- 1.66
single jars.....lb.		1.70	- —
5-lb. bots.....lb.		1.84	- 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb.		4.23	- —
25-lb. cans.....lb.		4.09	- —
Lithopone (see Yellow).			
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb.		.95	- —
ingots or sticks.....lb.		.90	- —
Red (see Red).			
Selenide (see Red).			
Sulphite (see Yellow).			
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb.		2.60	- —
25-lb. dms.....lb.		2.63	- —
10-lb. cns.....lb.		2.65	- —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb.		2.65	- —
10-lb. cns.....lb.		2.70	- —
25-lb. dms.....lb.		2.68	- —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb.		2.70	- —
25-lb. dms.....lb.		2.73	- —
10-lb. cns.....lb.		2.75	- —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.lb.		2.80	- —
25-lb. dms.....lb.		2.83	- —
10-lb. cns.....lb.		2.85	- —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns., lb.		3.15	- —
Citrated, bots.....lb.		2.30	Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb.		5.20	- 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb.		.35	- .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs., lb.		No stocks	
bleached, bls.....lb.		No stocks	
dom., natural, bls.....lb.		.30	- .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs.		3.00	- 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb.		.07	- .08
l.c.l. .....lb.		.07½-	.08½

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb.		.65	- —
50 lbs., works.....lb.		.67	- —
25 lbs., works.....lb.		.70	- —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs.		4.75	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs.		4.85	- —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)			
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.		18.50	-35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.		21.50	-25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.		28.50	-41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton.		7.50	- —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.		18.00	-34.50
15 tons, dlvd.....ton.		21.45	-25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.		28.45	-40.95

Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Calcium gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb.		.52	- —
dms.....lb.		.57	- .59
cns.....lb.		.70	- —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.			
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb.		1.28	- —
100-lb. lots.....lb.		1.43	- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.		1.68	- —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb.		.62	- .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb.		4.04	- 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb.		.27	- .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb.		2.05	- 2.15
fluffy, dms.....lb.		2.05	- 2.15
Palmitate, bbls.....lb.		.28	- .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram.		.50	- —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton.		No prices	
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.		75.00	- —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over..lb.		.07	- .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb.		.08	- .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb.		.10	- —
medicinal, bbls.....lb.		.11½-	.12
dms.....lb.		.12½-	.18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.		.05¾-	—
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb.		.06	- —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb.		.06½-	—
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb.		.0635-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.		.0705-	.0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton, lb.		.15	- —
smaller lots.....lb.		.16	- —
Stearate, precip., c.l.....lb.		.25	- —
ton lots.....lb.		.26	- —
less than ton lots.....lb.		.27	- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.		46.00	- —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.		51.00	- —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs.		1.25	- —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls..lb.		.48	- —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb.		3.25	- 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb.		2.95	- —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb.		1.60	- 1.65
slabs, cs.....lb.		1.60	- 1.65
tablets, tins.....lb.		1.70	- 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb.		.42	- —
smaller lots, works....lb.		.47	- —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb.		.69	- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb.		.70	- —
smaller lots.....lb.		.71	- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb.		.82	- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb.		.83	- —
smaller lots.....lb.		.84	- —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots, lb.		3.10	- —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb.		3.20	- 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb.		.09¼-	.09¾
Morocco, bgs.....lb.		.10	- .10½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb.		.29	- .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb.		2.25	- 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb.		2.45	- 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb.		6.00	- 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb.		6.25	- 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb.		1.25	- 1.30
Morocco, bgs.....lb.		.78	- .80
Syrian, bgs.....lb.		1.10	- 1.15
afloat, bgs.....lb.		.80	- .82
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb.		.70	- —
smaller quantities, works..lb.		.80	- —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb.		.75	- —
smaller quantities, works..lb.		.85	- —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).			
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb.		.60	- —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb.		.60	- —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb.		.225	- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.		.235	- —
tanks, same basis.....lb.		.215	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb.		.05	- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.		.05¾-	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb.		.07	- .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.		.08	- .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb.		.06	- .08
Tetrachloride,[1,3] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.		.73	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.		.80	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.		.97	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.		1.07	- —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.		.80	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.		.87	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.		1.04	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.		1.14	- —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.		.94	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.		1.00	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.		1.17	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.		1.27	- —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal.		.83	- —
l.c.l. .....gal.		.99	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms.....gal.		1.07	- —
l.c.l. .....gal.		1.17	- —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind, Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb.		1.70	- 1.85
decorticated, cs.....lb.		1.65	- 1.90
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb.		1.15	- 1.20
Ceylon, cs.....lb.		1.10	- 1.15
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).			
Carvol, bots.....lb.		22.50	-23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb.		.28	- .32
Case-hardening mixtures, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l		.09	- —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l.,dlvd..lb.		.14	- —
5 tons, works.....lb.		.14¼-	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.		.15	- —
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.15	- —
5 tons, works.....lb.		.15½-	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.		.15½-	—
import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c. and f.....lb.		.10	- —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb.		No prices	
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb.		No prices	
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb.		.84	.85
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb.		.83	- .84
shortstick, bls.....lb.		.83	.84
broken, bls.....lb.		.73	- .75
China, buds, bgs.....lb.		.85	- .90
rolls, select, bls.....lb.		.70	- .72
broken, bls.....lb.		.65	- .67
Saigon, all thin, bls.....lb.		.95	- 1.00
all thin, bls.....lb.		1.00	- 1.10
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb.		.25	- .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.		12.50	-15.00
Synth., bots.....lb.		19.00	- —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.		75.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works, ton.		19.00	- —
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipment..ton.		No prices	
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms., lb.		3.50	- —
Celery seed, French, bgs....lb.		1.02	Nom.
Indian .....lb.		.58	- .60
Cellulo'd scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb.		.30	- —
granules, fine (18 or 40 mesh), frt. alld..lb.		.35	- —
standard .....lb.		.30	- —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb.		.45	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb.		.46	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb.		.47	- —
smaller pkgs., works...lb.		.48	- —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb.		.43	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb.		.44	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb.		.45	- —
smaller pkgs., works...lb.		.46	- —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities. fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.			
Acetate-proprionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb.		.43	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb.		.46	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb.		.47	- —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb.		.48	- —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.			
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb.		.30	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb.		.60	- —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb.		.35	- —
kgs., works.....lb.		.37	- —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.		32.50	- —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.		30.00	- —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works..ton.		40.00	- —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics., c.l., spot..lb.		.02¾-	—
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb.		.65	- .70
Roman, bls.....lb.		3.25	Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ja., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.		37.00	- —
Colo. .....ton.		34.50	- —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.		38.30	- —
Ill. (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.		32.50	- —
Indiana .....ton.		33.50	- —
Ill. (river points, Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia..ton.		27.50	- —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.ton.		28.50	- —
Michigan .....ton.		35.00	- —
Ohio .....ton.		35.00	- —
Penn. .....ton.		37.30	- —
Utah .....ton.		38.50	- —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb.		.06	- .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb.		.0275-	—
tanks, works.....lb.		.0225-	—
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton.		9.50	- —
l.c.l., works.....ton.		16.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works...ton.		7.60	- —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton.		8.50	- —
l.c.l., works.....ton.		9.50	-15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.		9.50	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.		12.50	- —
import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., ton.		19.00	-24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.		41.00	- —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb.		.93	- .95
500 lbs.....lb.		.96	- .98
100 lbs.....lb.		.98	- 1.00
25 lbs.....lb.		1.00	- 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb.		1.05	- 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb.		.90	- .92
500 lbs.....lb.		.93	- .95
100 lbs.....lb.		.95	- .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb.		.32	- —
smaller lots.....lb.		.35	- —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb.		.05¼-	—
contracts, dlvd., N. Y....lb.		.05¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....lb.		.07¼-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs.		1.75	- —
multiple unit, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.100 lbs.		2.00	- —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs.		2.50	- —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs.		3.00	- —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb.		.20	- —
100-lb. dms.....lb.		.22	- —
50-lb. dms.....lb.		.23	- —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb.		.30	- —
100-lb. dms.....lb.		.32	- —
50-lb. dms.....lb.		.33	- —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb.		.80	- —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb.		.85	- —
25-lb. cyls., works.....lb.		1.00	- 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 2, works... lb.		1.25	- —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb.		.22	- —
solut., 8½%, cs, bbls.....lb.		.07¾-	.08½
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb.		.07½-	—
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.		16.00	- —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.		15.00	- —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb.		6.03	- 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb.		1.25	- 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb.		No stocks	
20 in., medium, cs.....lb.		No stocks	
USP, broken quill, red, bgs..lb.		.19	- .20
yellow, bgs.....lb.		.19	- .20
Cinchonidine,[5] small, crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz.		.89	+ .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz.		.66	+ .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz.		.53	+ .13½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz.		.62	+ .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz.		.66	+ .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz.		.42	+ .13½

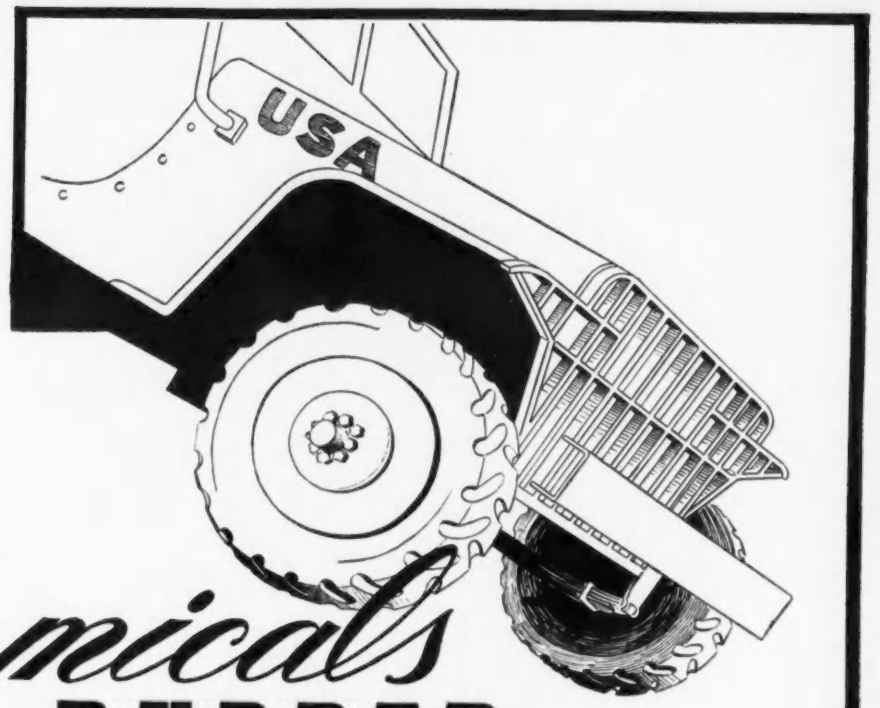
* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb.		3.55	- 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb.		3.70	- 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb.		3.50	- —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb.		.62	- .63
Citral, bots., cns.....		5.50	- 7.00
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb.		.98	- 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb.		2.75	- 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb.		6.00	- 7.00
Clove, Amboina, bgs.....lb.		.32	- .33
Zanzibar .....lb.		.16½-	.17
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb.		.26	- .28
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl.		7.50	- 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl.		8.25	- 8.50
tanks, works.....gal.		.07½-	.09
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl.		8.00	- 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl.		8.75	- 9.00
tanks, works.....gal.		.08½-	.10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm.		7.50	- —
l.c.l., works.....dm.		8.25	- —
l.c.l., works.....dm.		8.75	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm.		8.00	- —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb.		.83¾-	—
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs. lb.		1.25	- —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.			
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb.		1.58	- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb.		1.85	- —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb.		.87½-	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb.		1.25	- —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb.		2.04	- —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs. lb.		2.25	- —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb.		.32	- .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb.		.44	- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs.		1.25	- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb.		.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb.		1.84	- —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb.		1.75	- —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb.		.15	- —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb.		.15	- —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb.		.16	- —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb.		.18	- —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb.		.38	- —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb.		.65	- —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs. lb.		1.00	- —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs..lb.		.75	- —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz.		9.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb.		.37	- .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb.		.38	- .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb.		.25½-	—
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb.		.21	- .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.		11.70	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.		10.50	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz.		9.00	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.		9.50	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb.		.09	- .11
blue, bls.....lb.		.09	- .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.		38.00	-63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb.		6.00	Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb.		.19½-	.20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb.		.23	- .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb.		.21	- .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.		.25	- .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb.		1.10	- 1.35
Colombo root, bls.....lb.		.14	- .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb.		.90	- 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb.		.10½-	.11
Conium leaves, bls.....lb.		1.18	- 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb.		.47	- .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb.		.50	- .52
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb.		.24	- —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb.		.26	- —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb.		.18	- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb.		.23¼-	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb.		.34	- .38
Iodide, bots.....lb.		5.15	- 5.19
Metal,[1,3,5] electrolytic.....lb.		.12	- .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb.		.16	- .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb.		.22½-	.29½
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works, lb.		.19½-	.21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb.		.20	- .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb.		.15½-	.16
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works...100 lbs.		5.15	- 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs.		5.30	- 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs.		5.40	- 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs.		5.65	- 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs.		9.20	- —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.		10.20	- —

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., 25 or over, works	100 lbs.	1.55	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, Coast, shipment	lb.	No prices	
Coriander, Morocco, bgs	lb.	.12½-	.17
Indian, bgs	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
Corn silk, bls	lb.	.20 -	.22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.62	—
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.54	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.69	—
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.74	—
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.39	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.24	—
Cottonroot bark, bls	lb.	.14 -	.15
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00	—
meal, 8%, Southeast, mills	ton.	36.50	—
Coumarin, 25-lb. cns	lb.	2.75	—
1-lb. cns	lb.	2.90	—
1-oz. cns	lb.	3.25	—
less than 5, cns	lb.	4.15 -	4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.60 -	.75
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.18 -	.19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't.	lb.	.57½-	—
smaller lots, bbls	lb.	.58 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.58½-	—
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	.80 -	.85
bots.	lb.	1.00 -	1.04
hardwood, USP, bots	lb.	.60 -	.77
Pine, dms	gal.	.28 -	—
Carbonate, bots., cbys	lb.	2.10 -	2.39
Creosote, oil, crude, tanks, works,	gal.	.15½-	—
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141 -	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.26 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.18 -	18½
Cresol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.10 -	—
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks	lb.	.08¾-	—
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¼-	—
natural, c.l.	100 lbs.	8.75	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.25	—
Cube root,[3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C.	lb.	.40 -	.41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs	lb.	.75 -	.85
powd., cs	lb.	.82 -	.90
Culver's root, bls	lb.	.28 -	.30
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs	lb.	.19½-	.20
Cyprus, bgs	lb.	.17½-	.18
Indian, bgs	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
Persian, bgs	lb.	.15¾-	.16¼
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid	lb.	None available.	
Cyanamide,[4,5] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs. Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts	unit-ton.	1.52½ Nom.	
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.	unit-ton.	1.62½ Nom.	
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾-	—
lump, dms	lb.	.09¾-	—
75%, gran., dms	lb.	.15 -	—
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.16 -	—
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.23 -	—
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	.32 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.	gal.	.27 -	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.15 -	.16
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.33 -	.34
Decanol, normal, tech., 500 lbs., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.18 -	.19
Degras,[8] common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.12¼ Nom.	
neutral, dom., bbls	lb.	.29 -	.30
Derris root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.35 -	—
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.80 -	—
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.95 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.10¼-	.11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).			
Diacetyl, bots	lb.	9.50 -	11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).			
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
Diamyl sulphate. l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64 -	—
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.105 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.112 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.095 -	—
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17 -	—
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	45.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	85.00	-90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.10 -	.16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	lb.	.02 -	.03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 -	.06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.64 -	—
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).			
phthalate,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
cns., works	lb.	.23½-	—
Sebacetate, dms., works	lb.	.45 -	.47
Tartrate, dom., dms	lb.	.92 -	—
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).			
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks	lb.	.14 -	—
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.037 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
tanks	lb.	.08 -	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.81 -	—
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.85 -	—
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
refd., 99%, dms	lb.	.30 -	—
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks	lb.	.21 -	—
Diethyl, sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½-	.24½
Diethyleneglycol, monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.50 -	.55
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.31 -	.33
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.85 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90 -	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.24 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 -	—
oily, dms.	lb.	.05 -	—
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.44 -	—
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.46 -	—
150-450 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.47 -	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms.	gal.	.59 -	.61
tanks	gal.	.51 -	—
dest., dist., dms.	gal.	.55 -	.58
tanks	gal.	.48 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms.	lb.	.43 -	.45
cns.	lb.	.48 -	.50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.36 -	—
150-450 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.37 -	—
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Divi-Divi, Colombian	ton.	80.00	—
Venezuelan	ton.	80.00	—
Doggrass root, imp. cut NF, bls.,	lb.	.50 -	1.50
domestic, bls	lb.	.36 -	.45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.09
Dovers powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	1.00 -	1.13
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
	lb.	17.50 -	—
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns.			
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50 -	—
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 -	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65 -	—



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COMMERCIAL RUBBERMAKERS' SULPHUR, Tire Brand, 99½% Pure
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CARBON BISULPHIDE • SULPHUR CHLORIDE

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Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

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555 SO. FLOWER ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C, red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red. No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
drugs and cosmetics:—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Color Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct purc blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1675 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base—lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
Red:—
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crosein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartarzin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin.....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .19 - .23
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. .87 - .92
imported .....lb. .87 - .92
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .80 - .92
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .19 - .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.26.00 -34.50
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt. tech., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York,
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Salicylate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms. lb. .11- —
27-lb. dms.....lb. .15½- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .12
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12¾- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27¾- —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Ethyl lactate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- .39½
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns....lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.40 - —
lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0795- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0841- —
Ethylcellulose[4] std. cns, 5,000
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .19½
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethyldinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalptol, cns.. dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns.. dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons.ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Fenugreek, seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.18.00 -19.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] scrap, menhaden, new catch, if and when produced, dried 60% protein, bulk, f.o.b. fish factories .....ton.66.50 - —
ground meal, bgs., f.o.b. fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
Acid scrap, 6-7% ammon., 3% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories..... unit-ton. 4.50 & .50
Long Island fish factories, unit-ton. 4.00 & .50
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton.28.00 -32.00
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.34.00 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines, net ton.24.00 - —
No. 2, lump, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines....net ton.24.00 - —
crude, 70%, f.o.b. N. Mex. mines..net ton.10.00 - —
85%, f.o.b., Colorado mines, net ton.11.50 - —
imported, 85.5%, duty paid.... short ton.26.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,5], bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4¼c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
Import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .18½- —
Fustic, cryst., bgs., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2..lb. .30 - —
No. 3..lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2..lb. .15 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. No prices
plantation, cases.....lb. No prices
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .1145- —
72-74 octane, ex tax.....gal. .117 - —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks..gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05½- .06
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .05625- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .0575- —
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, gal. .0575- .06
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .02375- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .55 - .65
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .58 - .67
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .60 - .69
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls....lb. .45 Nom.
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
medium, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
grinding, bright, bgs.....lb. .41 - .42
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.28
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
import, bgs.....100 lbs. No prices
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/38, c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
207-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue (jelly test in grams 267 or higher) in carload lots are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above.
Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
less carlots, dlvd... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
C.P. (USP 95%) drums, carlots, dlvd .lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
soaplye, 80%, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
saponification, 88%, to refiners, drums c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture..lb. .13¾- —
less carlots, same basis. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory betweeen Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klicjitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamatch; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.
Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price.....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.90
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs....lb. .25 - .26
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.40 - 5.30
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .28 - .36
Graphite,[6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
65% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works .....lb. .02¾- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .0929%- —
white, loose.....lb. .0971¼- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green,[2] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .23¼- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24¼- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25¼- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25¾- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30¾- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33¼- —

SHOE POLISH . . . OR BLOOD PLASMA?

METAL MAKES THE BEST container for blood-plasma transfusion kits. It also makes the best container for tobacco. And beer. And coffee. And shoe polish.

Having plenty of shoe polish on hand, or crackers, or floor wax, doesn't help much when they start bringing in the kids who have been hurt.

The war — and the limited amount of metal available — makes many such choices necessary for civilians.

Shoe polish or blood plasma? There is no doubt about the answer.

★ ★ ★

The can-making industry is making many types of containers for war weapons.

As in the case of the choice indicated above, this means that many containers which have long been fixtures of civilian life are disappearing for the duration.

The can-making industry is also making countless types of containers for essential foods. Foods on which our armed forces will fight. Foods which will feed the civilians behind the lines.

These two things—containers for war weapons and containers for essential foods—explain why you may be using substitute containers for your products today.

War hurts everybody. But the object of war is to hurt the enemy *more*. In adapting substitute containers for your products for the duration, you are playing an important role in war. And victory. *American Can Company, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.*

BESIDES BLOOD-PLASMA

transfusion kits, we also make containers for . . . food rations, explosives, oil, bandages, goggles, emergency water rations, delicate anti-aircraft gun motors, and a host of other war weapons.

Green, chrome, reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¾- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd.

Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, c.l. and l.c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Gum aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .18½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Copal, Congo, No. 1, unsorted. lb. .14¾- —
No. 2, unsorted.....lb. .12¾- —
No. 3, unsorted.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark..lb. .14½- —
Boeas, Macassar, light....lb. .15½- —
Lobs, A.....lb. .14 - —
B.....lb. .13¾- —
C.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB.....lb. .12 - —
CNE.....lb. .10 - —
D.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB.....lb. .11 - —
Du.....lb. .08¾- —
DK.....lb. .09½- —
dust.....lb. .07¾- —
MA.....lb. .09¾- —
MB.....lb. .09¼- —
WS.....lb. .11¾- —
Philippine, amber sorts...lb. .10¼- —
extra pale sorts.....lb. .12¾- —
nubs.....lb. .13¾- —
pale chips.....lb. .13 - —
scraped.....lb. .15 - —
seeds and dust.....lb. .08¾- —
small pale chips.....lb. .11¾- —
Sambas and white split chips lb. .15½- —
Singapore dust.....lb. .08¾- —
spirit soluble, CBB.....lb. .12 - —
DBB.....lb. .11 - —
MA.....lb. .09¾- —
MB.....lb. .09¼- —
WS.....lb. .12¼- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine...lb. .22¾- —
chips.....lb. .12¾- —
mixed.....lb. .17¾- —
nubs.....lb. .18¾- —
split.....lb. .10¼- —
Dammar, Batavia A.....lb. .33¾- —
A/C.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E.....lb. .25¾- —
B.....lb. .34¾- —
C.....lb. .28¾- —
D.....lb. .25¾- —
dust.....lb. .13¾- —
E.....lb. .18¾- —
F.....lb. .13¾- —
dust.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .30¾- —
2.....lb. .25¾- —
3.....lb. .12¾- —
chips.....lb. .23½- —
dust.....lb. .13 - —
seeds.....lb. .17¾- —
East Indian, Batu, bold scraped, lb. .10½- —
bold unscraped.....lb. .09 - —
chips.....lb. .05¾- —
dust.....lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .05¾- —
black, bold scraped.....lb. .12 - —
bold unscraped.....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .07¼- —
Hiroe, pale bold.....lb. .17¾- —
chips.....lb. .11½- —
dust.....lb. .05½- —
nubs.....lb. .13¾- —
Rasak, bold.....lb. .22¾- —
chips.....lb. .11¾- —
dust.....lb. .05½- —
nubs.....lb. .16¾- —

On arrivals since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi.....lb. .08¾- —
Ester, ordinary, car-load lots, N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - .11
ten drums, N. Eng., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .10½- .11¾
Gum, ester, ordinary, single drums, N. Eng., etc..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- .12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, Bush, bold.....lb. .40 - —
assorted.....lb. .35 - —
chips.....lb. .32 - —
dark.....lb. .18 - —
bright.....lb. .18 - —
BXXX.....lb. .77 - —
B1.....lb. .34 - —
B2.....lb. .30 - —
B3.....lb. .27½- —
80% chips.....lb. .16 - —
pale, XXX.....lb. .66 - —
1.....lb. .43 - —
2.....lb. .31 - —
3.....lb. .22 - —

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Kino, tins.....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .78 - .79
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .95 - .97½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, Alleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
2 cs.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
3 cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] bgs.....lb. .06 - .07½
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
Import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 Nom.
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0325- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .29 - .35
Heptanes,[1] 56°-100°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboartory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine[2,3], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz., bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Heofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.00 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .13 - .16½
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., chys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.00
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hydrobromide bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., ch.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indian metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.28.00 -30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs...lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.10 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.25
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns....lb. 4.35 - —
Ipecac, root, bgs.....lb. 1.66 - 1.85
powd., root, bgs.....lb. 1.76 - 1.35
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .37 - .42½
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .50 - .55
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
cbys., wks., frt. alld.
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls...lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
bots.....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cns.....lb. .32 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .82 - .85
Oxide, black, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns..lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .32 - —
200-lb lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bbls....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —

Alcohol (see Alcohol).

Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld. gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld.. gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .62 - .65
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb .68 - .70
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .41
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .077 - —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk....gal. .03¾- .04¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41-43 w.w.,[4] bulk, car lots..gal. .04¾- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47, w.w., tanks..gal. .06½-.08525
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .11

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[5] city, tubs.....100 lbs.12.50 -12.75
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs.12.70 -12.80
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.12.75 -12.85
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs.12.80 -12.85
Compouns, tercs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cypress, bls.....lb. .52 - .54
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish.....lb. .32 - .33
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .40 - .78
medium, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.17
select, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[6] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Lead, arsenate, bls., c.l.....lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs...lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls..lb. .22½- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .14
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, fused, 10%, bbls...lb. .09½- .10½
.10¾- —
Stearate, precipitated, bbls. lb. .31 - .39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc., dlvd., Ariz., etc...lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. 11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0730- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, bbls.; c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —

Lead, white, in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers..lb. .13¾- —
100-lb. kgs., dealers....lb. .11¾- —
painters .....lb. .12¾- —

Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .37 - .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. No prices.
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices.
root, natural, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
powder, bbls., bls.....lb. .22 - .26
select, bbls., cs.....lb. 1.05 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton. 13.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....con. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton. 13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton. 10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton. 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton. 12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton. 16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime, spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton 11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. No price.
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. No price.
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd. gal. No price.
dms. .....gal. No price.
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns., lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
without leaves, bls..... No stocks
Linseed, meal, sacks.....ton. 35.50 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .08 - —

Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone[1], titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)..lb. .0360- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0385- —
bbls., c.l. (29 tons).....lb. .0383- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

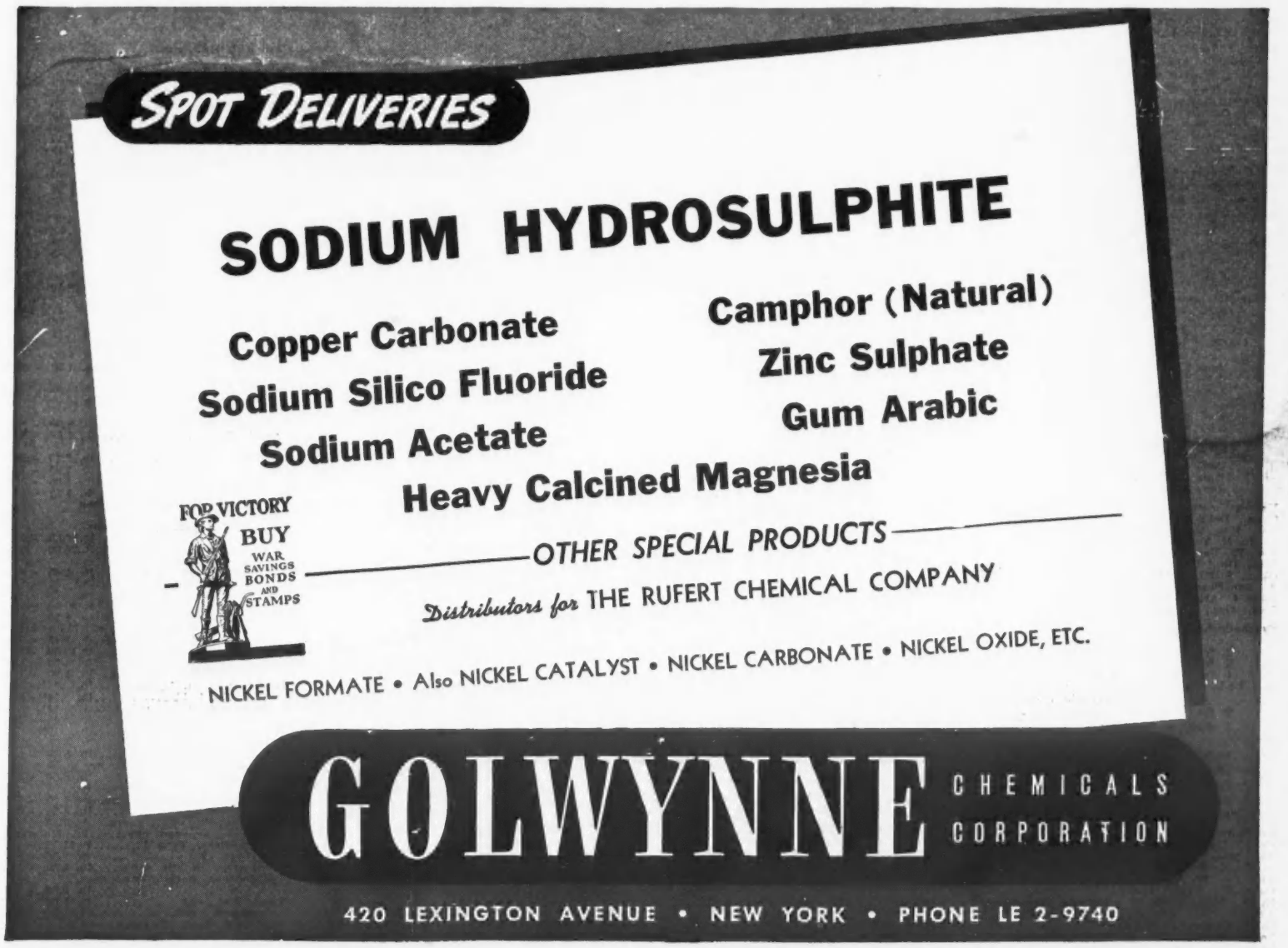
Liverworst, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .28 - —
No. 2..lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14 - —
No. 2..lb. .13 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —
No. 4..lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2..lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 8.00 - 14.50

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Siauw, No. 1, cs.....lb. .80 - .82
West Indian, cs.....lb. .80 - .82
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Magnesia, carbonate, tech., Zone 2, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., ...lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¼- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l., ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....ton. 39.00 - 42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, mod., 200-lb. bbls., lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb cns.....lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton. 58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....ton. 83.00 - 88.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton. 22.00 - 40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton. 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton. 77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton. 82.00 - —


SPOT DELIVERIES
SODIUM HYDROSULPHITE
Copper Carbonate
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Acetate
Camphor (Natural)
Zinc Sulphate
Gum Arabic
Heavy Calcined Magnesia
FOR VICTORY BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS
OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS
Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY
NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.
GOLWYNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Manganese, Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
burlap bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .11¼- —
single dms., works.....lb. .11½- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSo_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. rail stations in Southern freight territory..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSo_4$, c.l..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. No price
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Chilean .....lb. .48 - .50
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.13.00 -13.50
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Mercury, bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots.. lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel)
Cyanide,[2] cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots..lb. 4.66 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.38 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms, c.l., dlvd...lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural,[1,5] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal higher.
Natural,[1,5,6] pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1, gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
B, dms., c.l., Zone 1....gal. .53½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .73½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —
Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Synthetic,[5,6] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4 frt alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .87 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4. frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1 Conn. Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R... lb. .07½- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R., lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis...gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —
Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal higher on drums, car lots.
Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.
Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l...lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., works..lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb 16 - —
Methylcyclonexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs .lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee...ton 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.76.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, c.l..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works: wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.
Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25½- .26½
spray bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .27½
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - 12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).

Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Molybdenum, trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Me. content, works..lb. .93 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .27 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gal.....lb. .07 - —
10 gal.....lb. .08 - —
5 gal.....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots., oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cns.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.37 00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns. 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, prime, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
good, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09
lb. .10½- .17
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .12½- .13
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s....ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls.....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude[6], dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works .....lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .08¾- —
(12 oz.), same basis....pkg. .07 - —
Neroiln, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. 86¼- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15½
Nikethamide, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb.19.50 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works .lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, 30-35, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 - —
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.50 - —
Norfolk, Va.....unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., ox.....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, E.I., 80s, bgs., cs...lb. .75 - .80
110s, bgs. cs.....lb. .65 - .70
small grinding, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G. 3, gal. .15¾- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .56 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -150.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 65-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms. .....lb. No prices
white, cns.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. No prices
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.50
rectified, cns.....lb.18.25 -20.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.85 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.16.75 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,5] blown, one-way dms. c.l..lb. 15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½ -
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls. c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¾- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
technical, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.85
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .80 - 1.00
Celery, bots.....lb.30.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .3875- —
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. No prices
leaf, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Java, cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f...lb. .0835- —
edible, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[5] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks .....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls., or dms.....bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.50 -35.35
Corn,[5] crude, tanks, works...lb. .12¾ Nom.
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls..lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.95 - —
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.70 - 6.80
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 -12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
weed, bots.....lb. 7.50 - 8.25
Dip (D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.35
dms. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns., lb.16.50 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -21.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Halibut[5] liver, ref., dms...gal.73.00 Nom.
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms...lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15¾- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. 8.50 -12.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms. .....lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.11.75 -15.00
Type 2.....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.20
Lime, dist., cns.....lb.11.00 -12.75
expressed, cns.....lb.13.50 -17.50
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)

Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1350- .1370
l.c.l., 10 to 69.....lb. .1370- .1390
5 to 9.....lb. .1410- —
less than 5.....lb. .1430- —
tanks .....lb. .1260- .1280
boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07⅛- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[2] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .38½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .33 - .40½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[3] crude, tanks, Balto. gal. .6680 Nom.
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1140-.1180
tanks .....lb. .1060-.1080
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns., lb. 1.60 - 1.70
expressed, dms.....lb. .13 Nom.
tanks, f.o.b. Los Angeles.lb. .14 - —
Neatsfoot,[4] pure, bbls.....lb. .19¼- —
Neroli, bots.....lb.340.00 -375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Officica,[1,5] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo, 1[a] bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - —
Olive,[6] denat., dms.....gal. 4.20 - 4.30
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
imported, dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.75
foots, dms.....lb. .19½- Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Florida, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Messina, USP. coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indies, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless .....lb.35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.. ...lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f...lb. .0825- —
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour...gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour...gal 08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind., refy..gal. .14 - —
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 8.00 -12.00
Peanut,[5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .12⅞- .13
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP. cns., dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. 1.95 - 2.30
dms. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22¼- —
contracts .....gal. .19¼- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. *.34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence, gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., c.i.f.....lb. .1150- —
otown, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Red,[5] dms., divd.....lb. .1330-.1430
tanks, divd.....lb. .1245- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
dms. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .51 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .53 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .57 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude, fut., tanks, Pac. Cst..gal. .66⅔ Nom
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1140-.1180
tanks .....lb. .1060-.1080
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb.16.00 - —
Savory, cns... .....lb. No stocks
Shark[5] liver, crude, dms., million vitamin units. No prices
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 -
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.12.50 -12.75
Soybean, dom., crude, dms...lb. .12¾ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .12 Nom.
refd., dms.....lb. .14¼ Nom
tanks .....lb. .13¼ Nom.
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1301- —
45°, dms.....lb. .1278- —
natural, dms.....lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Sunflower,[1,5] dms.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet, birch, North, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.65
South, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04¼- —
Tallow,[3] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.90
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., E. cities.....gal. .36 - —
tanks, divd. E. cities..gal. .24½- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed,[1] crude, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Tea tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).
Turkey, red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.42.00 -50.00
Whale, ref., natural dms...lb. 1070-
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1110- —
Wheat germ, dms., cont., divd., 100 gal..gal.10.00 - —
dms., 50 gal.....gal.11.00 -
dms., 25 gal.....gal.12.50 - —
dms., 10 gal.....gal.13.50 - —
ims., 5 gal.....gal.14.00 - —
cns., 1 gal.....gal.15.00 - —
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms., c.l..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .44 - .47
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .38 -
l.c.l. .....gal. .44 - .47
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l.....gal. .41 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47 - .50
95/105 vis., c.l.....gal. .46½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52½- .55½
125/135 vis., c.l.....gal. .52 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .58 - .61
145/155 vis., c.l.....gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60 - .63
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .57½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .63½- .66½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .62 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .68 - .71
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .71 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .77 - .80
325/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .78 - .81
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 85 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
White, mineral, USP, f.o.b. San Francisco, 180 vis., c.l., gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .66⅔- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Russian .....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.75 - 7.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.25
synth (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.05
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns. lb. No stocks
Manila, bots.....lb.45.00 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., wks..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .12¼- —

STAMP OF APPROVAL

THERE is one stamp of approval that means something in this business and that is the approval of the buying public.

TO give your best and merit this stamp of approval (and the consumer patronage that goes with it) you must deliver a high quality, uniformly satisfying product.

USING our dependable quality, fairly priced raw materials is one of the most certain ways of achieving this.

For Rose Odors

BUTYL PHENYL ACETATE

Excellent in Rose Odors and Floral Odors generally.
Has fruity, floral characteristics and is very stable.
Economical to use and there still is an ample supply.

Aromatics Division

GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Orange, mineral, Amer., bbls. 5 tons, dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., Wash.	lb.	.12.3¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12¼- —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.13 - —
Other points	lb.	.13¼- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock,	lb.	No prices
kgs., ex dock	lb.	No prices
Molybdate, bbls.	lb.	.3135- —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .31
sweet, bls.	lb.	.15 - .17
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10
Orris root, whole	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Orthoamyiphenol, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloranilin, dms.	lb.	.60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - .18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - .17¼
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09 - .10
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenezene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.11 - —
No. 2	lb.	.10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works	lb.	3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb	3.75 -4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.42 - .43
good, bgs.	lb.	.42 - .43
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.52 - .53
medium, cs.	lb.	.51 - .53
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms, c.l.	lb.	.11 - .13
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] cruce scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery	lb.	.04¼- —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¼- —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¼- —
128-130 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¾- —
130-132 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05¼- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05½- —
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.05 - —
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520- —
125-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0615- —
135-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0715- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0765- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0810- —
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis	lb.	.0860- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0930- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.10½- —

Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.

Paraformaldehyde,[2,3] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C.	lb.	.23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis	lb.	.24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.37 - .45
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paranisidine, dms.	lb.	.75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21 - .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld.	lb.	.24 - .26
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 - .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 - .52
Peanut meal, 45% protein, Alabama-Georgia, points	ton.	36.00 - —
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.80 - —
Pettitory root, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75 - —
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.33½- .35½
less than barrel lots	lb.	.40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00 - —
less than barrel lot	lb.	1.50 - —
Pentanes,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.06½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l. G.3.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gal., G.3.	gal.	.55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0645- .0660
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0675- .0690
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.11½ Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295- .1305
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs.	lb.	.43 - .44
Japan, Hontaka	lb.	.41 - .42
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .24
Sierre Leone, bgs.	lb.	.23½- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
import, bls.	lb.	.96 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1.	lb	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —

All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City.; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Perchloroethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.09 - —
Petrolatum, USP, amber, c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —
extra, c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
white, cream, c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
lily, c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅞- —
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
yellow, soft, c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N. Y. for material packed in drums, charged for extra and returnable for credit.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells.

Arkansas, Smackover, heavy	bbl.	.83 - —
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below	bbl.	.80 - —
30-30.9 and above	bbl.	1.23 - —
Illinois basin	bbl.	1 37 - —
Louisiana	bbl.	.80 - 1.48
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below	bbl.	.75 - —
40 and above	bbl.	1.25 - —
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	3.00 - —
Buckeye lines	bbl.	2.55 - —
Corning	bbl.	1.31 - —
Eureka lines	bbl.	2.59 - —
N.Y. Transit lines	bbl.	3.00 - —
Pennsylvania, National Transit lines	bbl.	3.00 - —
S.W. Penn Lines	bbl.	2.65 - —
Texas, Conroe	bbl.	1.43 - —
East	bbl.	1.25 - —
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	1.06 - —
40 and above	bbl.	1.48 - —
Pecos County	bbl.	.95 - —
West (and Lea County, N.M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	.70 - —
40 and above	bbl.	1.12 - —
Wyoming, Lance Creek	bbl.	1.12 - —

Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60°C., l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75°C., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.

Lacquer diluent, at refinery—

California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars	gal.	.07⅝- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅝- .07½

Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 166-252 b.r., tanks.

	gal.	.10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¾- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.10 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¼- —
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals.	gal.	.13 - —
100 gals. or more	gal.	.12 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—

California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars.	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tankcars.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tankcars.	gal.	.07¼- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars.	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.12 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway	gal.	.21½- —
2, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½- —
3, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.14 - —
30, same basis	gal.	.13½- —
40, same basis	gal.	.13½- —

8, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York, gal., .29, .28 and .28, respectively.

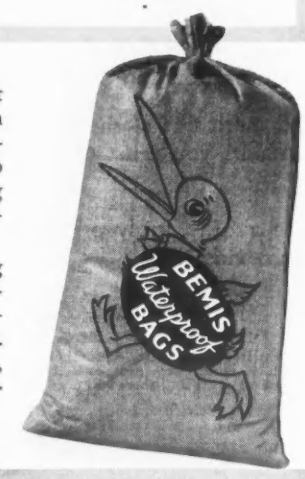
V.M.& P., at refinery:—

California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06¾
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼- —

PROTECTION AGAINST MOISTURE LOSS

Not only do Bemis Waterproof Bags protect against moisture from without, but they can be made to prevent escape of desirable moisture from within. Products which tend to dry out en route or in storage are now giving complete satisfaction to users through shipment in Bemis Waterproof Bags.

These time-tested and proven shipping containers also can be made to retain desirable aromas and repel objectionable odors—shut out dust and dirt—resist acids and grease. And because of their strength and toughness, Bemis Waterproof Bags provide extra protection against rough handling.



WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO. • BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks	gal.	.09½	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.09½	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13	—
Boston	gal.	.12	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	—
Newark	gal.	.11	—
New York	gal.	.11	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins	lb.	4.20	—
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract,	lb.	4.00	—
Phenol,[4] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
under 1,000 lbs	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85	—
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs.	lb.	.87	.89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.80	—
100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.82	—
25-lb. dms	lb.	.87	—
50-lb. kgs	lb.	.84	—
Phenyl chloride, dms	lb.	.17	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots	lb.	4.50	5.00
dimethylacetate, cns	lb.	14.50	15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns	lb.	5.00	5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	8.00	15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55	—
hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	7.10	—
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks.	lb.	20.00	22.00
tech., tins, works	lb.	15.00	16.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19	—
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 68%-66%	long ton.	2.20	—
70%-68%	long ton.	2.70	—
72%-70%	long ton.	3.20	—
75%-74%	long ton.	4.00	—
Phosphate rock, Tenn., 60%-66%	long ton.	4.50	—
70% min	long ton.	5.00	—
72% min	long ton.	5.50	—
75%-74%	long ton.	6.50	—
Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.			
Phosphorus, red, cs	lb.	.40	.44
yellow, dms	lb.	.18	.20
cases	lb.	.23	.25
Oxychloride,[3] cyls	lb.	.15	.18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	.12
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, cs	lb.	.38	.42
Trichloride, cyls	lb.	.15	.16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton	lb.	.35	—
single, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
kgs., works	lb.	.45	.50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.06	.09½
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vls.	oz.	3.90	5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls	oz.	3.80	5.15
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.30½	.31½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	.63	.80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00	—
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00	—
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd., Akron	ton.	23.75	24.00
Linseed, dms	lb.	.06	.06¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pitch, pine, bbls	bbl.	6.75	7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls	lb.	.12	.13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	8.75	9.00
Poke root, bls	lb.	.10	.11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25	—
Pomegranate bark, bgs	lb.	1.05	1.10
Root bark, bgs	lb.	.80	.85
Poppy flowers, red, bls	lb.	.65	.85
Seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.65	.67
Indian, white, bgs	lb.	.09½	.10
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.43	.44
Potash abietate	lb.	.08	—
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28	—
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	.31	.34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs.	lb.	.13	.15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., kgs., 300 lbs.	lb.	.19	.21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.	lb.	.19	.21
Bichromate,[3,5] spots, c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾	—
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works.	lb.	.09¾	—
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works.	lb.	.10	—
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.27	.31
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.28	.32
Carbonate, calc., doms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.03½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾	—
USP, gran, bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14	.19
powd., bbls., 325 lbs	lb.	.19	—
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.21	—
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms	lb.	.03½	.03¼
tanks	lb.	.02¾	—
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	.06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs	lb.	.11	Nom.
powd., kgs	lb.	.09¾	.10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08	Nom
Chromate,[3,5] bgs	lb.	.24	.27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs.	lb.	.33½	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.34½	—
25-lb. dms	lb.	.35½	—
25-lb. dms	lb.	.37½	—
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide, dom., dms., works.	lb.	.55	—
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works.	oz.	14.20	14.25
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.34	.40
Potash, glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.50	1.52
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns.	lb.	1.65	1.67
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.75	1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.75	—
25 lbs. to 50 lbs	lb.	1.80	1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.34	.36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.72	—
25 to 50 lbs	lb.	.75	—
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs	lb.	3.46	—
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	3.35	—
Iodide, bots. or cns	lb.	1.44	1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35	1.38
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports,	ton.	No prices	
Manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20	—
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21	—
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	No prices	
Metabisulphite, kgs	lb.	.18	.20
CP, cryst., 300-lb. bbls.	lb.	.34	—
purified, 300-lb. bbls.	lb.	.23	—
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports,	unit-ton.	.53½	—
granular, 50-52% K_2O.	unit-ton.	.56	—

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Potash, Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs.	lb.	.40	.42
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs	lb.	.40	.42
tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.28	.30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports,	ton.	No prices	
Perchlorate,[3,6] kgs., works.	lb.	.09½	.11
Permanganate, tech., dms., USP, dms., works	lb.	.20½	.21
works.	lb.	.19¾	.20¼
Prussiate, red, bbls	lb.	No prices	
Yellow, spot, bbls	lb.	.17	.19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.18	—
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs.	lb.	.07	—
Sulphate, NF, powd., 550 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.15	Nom.
100-lb. kgs	lb.	.17	—
Prices on granular 4c. higher.			
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.	ton.	36.25	—
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms	lb.	.75	.85
N.F., dms	lb.	.55	.65
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	—
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports,	ton.	26.00	—
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms. works.	lb.	.40	.42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls.	lb.	.45	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.50	—
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.11¼	.12
Berries, bgs	lb.	.23	.25
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.33	.45
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	8.00	—
5-lb. cans	lb.	8.25	8.50
1-lb. bots	lb.	8.75	—
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3	gal.	.03	.03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla bls	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.04	—
600-1,999 lbs	lb.	.04¼	—
100-599 lbs	lb.	.04¾	—
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.03¾	—
500-1,999 lbs	lb.	.03¾	—
100- 499 lbs	lb.	.04	—
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.04¼	—
600-1,999 lbs	lb.	.04½	—
100- 599 lbs	lb.	.05	—
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs., and up	lb.	.03¾	—
500-1,999 lbs	lb.	.03¾	—
100- 499 lbs	lb.	.04¼	—
imp., Italian	lb.	No prices	
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.12	.18
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms	100 lbs.	3.15	—
linseed oil, raw, dms	100 lbs.	5.00	—
refined, dms	100 lbs.	5.50	—
standard, dms	100 lbs.	4.20	—

To have ...and TO HOLD

Not for beauty alone is Niagara Falls famous. To people in this country, and in other countries, too, it is an expression of America. In its grandeur they sense the wild, free spirit that has swept this nation on and on with irresistible force. Like the never-ending wheat fields . . . like the bottomless mines . . . like the roaring factories and towering cities, it typifies the boundless energy of the U. S. A.

Our youth has found romance and pledged loyalty in the mists of Niagara. Our industry has found power in its cataracts to drive its great dynamos. And the very fact that its power and beauty are shared in peace and friendship with a neighbor country has made it a shrine of good will at which people the world over may take heart. Surely, these great Falls give voice to all that America is fighting for today — the permanent, steadfast, dynamic way of life that can be directed to the good of all but never tamed to slavery.

We who work within sight and sound of Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of our energies and facilities to speeding the flow of chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA
PARA • CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE

EBG Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Pyrethrum[4] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.53 - —
Pyrethrum[4] flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls. lb. .27 - .28
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .23 - —
0.9 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .06 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 25% tan, bbls., works..lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05½- —
solid, 62% bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty...lb. .04¼- —
clarified, 64% bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09¼- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18¼- —
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask. 191.00 - —
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark..flask. 193.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Quinidine,[5] NFV, cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .85 + .13½
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns.....oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] cns., oz. .81 + .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .57 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine, large bgs. lb. .10¾- .11¼
dom., dwarf Essex, Aug. delivery, bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Red,[3] alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
light-medium, shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. 1.05 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Baito. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Selenide, bbls., light, works..lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.60 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Fire toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 8.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O)
Oxide, pure, English, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03¼- —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .07¾- —
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Turkey, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin .....grain. .75 - .85
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .43 - .65
red, bls.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .26
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.51 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.62 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.67 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.67 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.69 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.71 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.71 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.82 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .33 - .34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - —
Safflower, bls..... No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .83
Spanish, tins.....lb. 36.00 - 37.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
dms.....lb. No prices
Sage, Calif., whole, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
rubbed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
powder, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Dalmatian type, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .46 - .47
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
ground, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .38 - .46
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 8.03 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .85 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y. ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y..ton. 17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....ton. 19.40 -23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton. 15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton. 16.00 Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
1- 9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.30 - —
Santonin, cryst.. cns.....kilo. 210.00 -220.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
purified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls. lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Savory, bls.....lb. .73 - 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
3, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods., bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .70 - .82
Sesame seed, Chinese, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, natural, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Hulled, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
sterilized, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Shellac,[3] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .39 - .40*
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .40 - .41
Chicago.....lb. .40¼- .41½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .42½- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .45 - .46
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .45½- .46½
Chicago.....lb .46¾- .47¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .48¾- .49¾

* To the above basic prices may be added 3½c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Garnet, bags.....lb. .37 - .39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, cs., lb. .39 - .40†
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y..lb. .32 - .33†
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .32½- .33½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .35 - .36
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N.Y. lb. .34 - .32†
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .31½- .32½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .34½- .35½

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Importers are permitted by OPA to add to these prices the prevailing marine and war risk insurance and any additional import transportation charges resulting from the war.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls...lb. 1.87 + .10‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.82½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.78 + .10
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.97 + .10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.92½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.88 + .10

‡ The additional charge of 10c. per gallon covers the cost of marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish prices dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works. ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 19.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton. 20.00 - —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill. works. ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 35.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton. 38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 21.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton. 23.00 - —
99% 325 mesh, c.l.....ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 22.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton. 25.00 - —
Silica, amorph., medium-grd., 99% 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs..ton. 25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton. 27.00 - —
hard-quarts, 99¼%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton 13.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 18.50 - —
140 mesh, c.l.....ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 16.00 - —
Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.
Silver, bullion.....oz. .35¼- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal. oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal. oz. .35 - —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .24 - —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .26¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .32
Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
cut, imp., bls., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
dom., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - .10
USP bbls., dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07
Soda, alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equald....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald.....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd., c.l.lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers., c.l works..lb. .08 - —
c.l., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .07½- .08¼
Soda, arsenite, white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- .09½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.03 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
Zone 3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd. bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y..100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y..100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate, [3,5] spot, c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¾- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- .18
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kegs .....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....106 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
solut., 44 deg., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works. lb. 17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon. process dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —

Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[4] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½

Soda, chromate,[3,4] spot, c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07 - .08½
l.c.l., 6 cks.. 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots..lb. .20½- —
25-lb lots..lb. .22½- .23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots..lb. .19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots..lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots..lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots..lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots..lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots..lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots..lb. .23½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs..lb. No prices
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. allw..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08½- —
1-9, same basis..lb. .09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis..lb. .09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs..lb. 1.95 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs..lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns..lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb lots..lb. .24 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bxs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
pea, 2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works..100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works..100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works..100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45

Soda, iodate, jars..lb. 5.40 - —
iodide, jars..lb. 2.42 - —
bots..lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs..lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.50 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y..lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls, N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls..lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[2] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va..ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.85 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va..ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl. Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. ports, 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.90 - 11.90
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis...lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls..lb. .09 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works..lb. .20 - —
490 lbs., bgs., works..lb. .18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works. lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works..lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65

Soda, phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.70 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .12
Picramate, kgs..lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts..lb. .10 - —
smaller lots..lb. .11¼- —
contracts..lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphate[2], anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd. N. Y....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works..100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bxs..lb. .62 - .65
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 ..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 ..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 ..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 4.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C. 1-9 bbls..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, wks..ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs 1.80 - —
tanks, wks..ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .09 - .14½
Stannate, dms..lb. .33½- .36¼

Soda, stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.... 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
N. F., VI, essiccated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07¼
U.S.P. cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. ..100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphonydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works ..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works..lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls..lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs..lb. No prices
tech., kgs..lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-Formaldehyde, sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.), lb. .19 - .22
Solvent, naphtha,[3] dms., wks. gal. .51 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .52 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., works...lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 41%, sacks....ton.47.00 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .17¼- —
100-20,000 lbs, works.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 3.25 - 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls..lb. .25 - .32
Spikenard root, bls..lb. .17 - .18
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04¼- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd..lb. .85 - .95
White, bls..lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .28 - .48
St. Ignatius beans, bgs..lb. .43 - .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls., lb. .24 - .35

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Cream of Tartar

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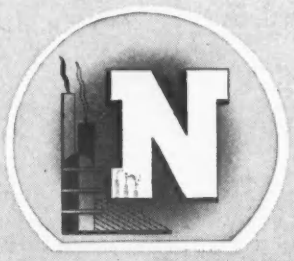
Sodium Formaldehyde Sulfoxalate
Saponin Carbon Tetrachloride
Phosphoric Acid Trisodium Phosphate
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate Trichlorethylene



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Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
dlvd., N. Y.	100 lbs.	3.47	- —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs.		3.20	- —
dlvd., N. Y.	100 lbs.	3.57	- —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0637	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0760	-
import, bgs	lb.	No prices	
rice, bgs	lb.	.09	- .10
Sweetpotato, bgs	lb.	.06¾	Nom
bbls.	lb.	.07	Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs	lb.	.05	- —
Starch, iodide, bots	lb.	1.87	- —
Staveacre, seed, bgs	lb.	.35	- .40
Stearin, oleo	lb.	.1054	- —
Stillingia root, bls.	lb.	.11	- 12
Stoneroot, bls	lb.	.07½	- .08
Storax, cs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Stramonium leaves, bls.	lb.	.29	- .36
seed, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .21
Strontium bromide, cns	lb.	.53	- .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb bbls.	lb.	No prices	
tech., 90% precip., bbls.	lb.	25	Nom
Chloride, tech., bbls.	lb.	23	- 25
Iodide, bots, 5 lbs.	lb.	3.00	- —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	- —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb.		.07¾	- —
25 bbls. and over	lb	08¼	-
1-24 bbls. and over	lb	.08¾	- —
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.44	- —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.	lb	2.75	- 3.95
Styrolyl, acetate, bots.	lb.	2.50	- 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.70	- —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.79	- —
Arsenate, 25-oz cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.82	- —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.79	- —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.80	- —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.79	- —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz	.91	- —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz	.78	- —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.80	- —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.58	- —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.48	- —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	- —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
Sugar coloring, bbls	gal.	.70	- 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l., 10 or over	lb.	.26	- —
less than 10	lb.	.27	- —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's,	ea.	4.86	- —
100's	ea.	8.46	- —
1,000's	ea.	72.00	- —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot.	doz.	2.50	- —
4-oz. bots.	ea.	8.10	- —
1-lb. bots.	ea.	30.00	- —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots.	lb.	1.45	- —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery,	lb.	1.00	- —
100 lbs.	lb.	1.05	- —
25-lb. lots	lb.	1.20	- —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins.,	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms.,	lb.	5.00	- —
500-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	5.10	- —
100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	5.15	- —
25-lb. tins	lb.	5.30	- —
1-5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.50	- —
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.			
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.	lb.	6.75	- 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.	lb.	5.25	- —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts	long ton.	16.00	- —
Sulphur, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.65	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.20	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.70	- —
light, USP, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.45	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
lumps, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.80	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
rolls, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.65	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.			
Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99¼%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	2.20	- —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03	- .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.04	- .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.	lb.	.07	- .07¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l. cyls works.	lb.	.07	- .08
multi-unit, cars, works.	lb.	.04½	- .06
tanks, works	lb.	.04	- .05
refrigeration, cyls., works.	lb.	.13	- .21
multi-unit cars, works.	lb.	.06½	- —
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	3.90	- 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.	lb.	.17	- .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
Leaf, f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.08	- —
No. 2	lb.	.07	- —
stainless, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .15
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs.,	lb.	.0660	- .0700
medium, bgs.	lb.	.05¾	- .06
poultry	lb.	.0510	- .0550
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Balto.	unit-ton.	.60	- .64
	net ton.	9.60	- 10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c.	unit-ton.	.63½	- .67½
	net ton.	10.10	- 10.74
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot	unit-ton.	.63½	- .68
	net-ton.	12.75	- 13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot	unit-ton.	.85	- —

T

Talc, dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l.	ton.	12.50	-24.50
l.c.l.	ton.	16.50	-30.00
Calif., c.l.	ton.	17.50	-43.00
Talc, dom., N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l.	ton.	13.00	-18.00
99-99½%, c.l.	ton.	15.25	-19.25
99.95%, c.l.	ton.	17.00	-21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.	ton.	13.00	- —
Pennsylvania, c.l.	ton.	11.00	-13.50
l.c.l.	ton.	12.00	-14.50
Vermont	ton.	14.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	15.00	- —
imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	24.00	-30.00
French	ton.	No prices	
Italian	ton.	No prices	
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.			
Tallow,[1,5] extra, loose	lb.	.0971¼	- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- —
special, loose	lb.	.0957¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	08¾	- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
kegs	lb.	7.45	- —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y.	unit-ton.	4.50 &	.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi.	unit-ton.	4.00 &	.10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y.,	unit-ton.	4.96	- —
high-grade, bulk, Chicago	unit-ton.	5.37	- —
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port.	unit-ton.	5.25 &	.10 Nom
Tansy leaves, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.	lb.	.03¾	- .06½
Java, bgs.	lb.	.04¾	- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 16%, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.27½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.29½	- —
25%, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.31½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.33½	- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.33	- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.24½	- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.	lb.	1.75	- 1.90
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more.	lb.	.47¾	- —
less than 5	lb.	.48	- —
dms.	lb.	.48½	- .51
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	.52¾	- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.70	- .72
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.75	- .77
Terpineol, CP, dms.	lb.	.43	- —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght.	lb.	.17	- —
Terpinyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.87	- —
dms.	lb.	.85	- —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works.	lb.	.08	- 08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms.	lb.	.21½	- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).			
Tetralin, dms.	lb.	.19	- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).			
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works.	lb.	5.00	- 7.00
Theobromine	lb.	2.65	- —
Sodiosalicylate, dms.	lb.	No prices	
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns.,	gram.	.41	- .44
Thiocarbanilide, dms.	lb.	.24	- —
Thiourea, CP, dms.	lb.	.55	- .56
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works.	lb.	2.00	- —
Thyme, French, bls.	lb.	.89	- 1.62
Morocco, bls.	lb.	.21	Nom.
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.26½	- .27
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	Nom.
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.	lb.	3.40	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	3.50	- —
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (ous), anhy.	lb.	.48	- .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.	lb.	.39	- .39½
Metal,[1,6] Straits	lb.	.52	- —
Oxide, bbls.	lb.	.55	- —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	No prices	
Titanium[1] dioxide, bgs., c.l. 20 tons).	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.14¾	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15¼	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15¼	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15½	- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l (20 tons),	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.16¾	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.17	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.17½	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.16¾	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.17	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.17¼	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.17½	- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15¾	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15½	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15¾	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15½	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15¾	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.16	- —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons),	lb.	.05½	- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	- —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.90	- —
Tolu, balsam, cns.	lb.	.85	- .95
Toluidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Toluol,[2,3,5] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable	gal.	.33	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.28	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.28	- —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable,	gal.	.34½	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.29½	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.29½	- —

Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .34 - —
single dms.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichlorethylene,[2] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.s.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate,[2] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40½- —
Tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
smaller lots, works.....lb. .25½- .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .29 - —
single dms.....lb. .31 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Derris root).
Tunsten metal powd.,[2,6] 90%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - —
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
Madras, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock..gal. .74 - —
5 ex dock.....gal. .76 - —
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .60 - .65
tanks .....gal. .55 - —
Turpentine, wood, steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .66 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .58 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 26 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. ton.82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton.85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton.90.00 - —
import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.....lb. 1.69 - —
Eastern, bls.....lb. 1.38 - —
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. No prices.
Mexican, tins.....lb.16.00 -17.00
cuts, tins.....lb.14.00 -16.00
South American, tins.....lb. No prices.
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.00 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs...lb. No prices.
artificial, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_6 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
tree .....lb. .28 - .30
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.41.00 -43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks.....lb. .05 - —
bbls. .....lb. .05¾- —
Wax, amorphous, group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. 15½- —
black .....lb. .14 - —
white .....lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber.....lb. .17½- —
black .....lb. .16 - —
white .....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Bees,[2] white, bleach, slabs..lb. .61 - —
cakes, cs.....lb. .62 - —
discs, cs.....lb. .63 - —
yellow, crude, Africa.....lb. .49 - —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs..lb. .50 - —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla,[2] bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .38 - —
Carnauba,[2] No. 3 chalky, bgs. lb. .77 - .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs.....lb. .84 - .85
N.C., 3, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79
refined, bgs.....lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .88 - .89
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .87 - .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
100° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Montan, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Ouricury,[2] bgs.....lb. .55 - .62
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wax, ozokerite hard, green, congeal point, snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .08 - .09
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l.....ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99%%, 250 mesh, c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
gilders', c.l.....ton.11.50 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.12.50 -16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l..ton.12.00 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.13.00 -16.00
precipitated, c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 30 tons, f.o.b. plants..ton. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons.....ton. 7.00 - —
less than 5 tons.....ton. 9.00 - —

—*Continued on page* 41

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Better-Paying Tax Plan

The United States Senate is reported to be not satisfied with the revenue bill which was passed by the House of Representatives last week. This dissatisfaction rests at two points:—(1) The bill will not raise enough revenue; (2) it fails to provide insurance against the foolish spending of larger earnings to the stimulation of inflation. To these objections may well be added a third: the bill falls far short of the frankness that should be characteristic of government in its wartime relations with its people.

In respect of the first objection the tendency among some senators is to favor a sales tax—another example of lack of frankness, because a sales tax imposes an inequitable burden on the low-income groups. There is also some talk of adding a general, gross income tax of 5 percent or even 10 percent. Such a tax would answer all the questions, if it would "work," because a 10-percent tax on the current incomes of individuals in the United States would amount to more than $10,000,000,000, or almost 60 percent more than the total estimated revenue from the bill as passed by the house. On the basis of the national individual income during the first five months of this year, a 5-percent gross tax would raise the revenue estimated for the house bill to more than $11,375,000,000.

But, even a 5-percent gross tax on low incomes would be unbearable, piled on top of at least as much in excises. And, if this matter of taxation actually were approached with frankness and equity, there would be no need for such burdening: a sliding-scale tax on gross individual incomes, freed from all double-intentioned excises and constituting the sole Federal levy for revenue, would provide whatever average percentage of a national individual income of about $105,000,000,000 this year might be determined necessary—and if fixed to produce twice as much as the estimate for the present house bill, it still would cost every taxpayer less than he will pay under that measure.

Why is it that Congress will not scrap inequitable excises, more sociologic than economic in their purpose, and other forms of hidden taxes and so-called "profit" taxes, which cost the ultimate payer twice, thrice, or more times the net revenue they provide? Why will it not adopt an honest, open, equitable, less burdensome levy on all gross individual incomes, actually based on ability to pay, rather than necessity? Why does it not provide a total revenue of more than $10,000,000,000 by tax on this year's individual incomes, a tax starting at, say, 1 percent and ranging as high as would be necessary to make the average 10 percent? Is that method too simple? Or would it be coming too clean?

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Ring Around o' Rubber

There are seven congressional committees investigating one or another phase of what is popularly styled "the nation's rubber problem." And "the first three letters of the name" of every one of these probe-groups is "Opportunist." The most popular pastime among the rubbering congressmen is the adding of another zero or two at the righthand end of the figure representing their calculation of how many tons of rubber will be turned out by their pet-plan factories by the end of 1943. Of all the common and customary congressional exhibitions of misinformation and factless knowledge about everything, the display with respect to rubber is the most colossal.

For the most part the congressional "experts" on rubber are talking about synthetic substitutes for natural rubber which are satisfactory in respect of some of its applications. They pop up occasionally with talk about the chemically processed product of a laticiferous plant but their interest is in the synthetic field—a natural concomitant of its synthetic nature. So, they howl about the muddling and the fumbling of all who have endeavored against all sorts of political and economic odds to construct a rubber program, and then, opportunists that they are, they endeavor to profit from what trial and error has taught, only to suggest, in the expediency of politics, some new trials certain to bring the same sort of errors.

The newest idea—if it may be so characterized—is the setting up of still another war supply agency, specifically entrusted with the task of supplying the rubber needs of the nation—with an inadequate substitute made from farm products. The corollary is the dotting of the agricultural landscape with factories for the conversion of potatoes, peas, and parsnips into alcohol, and companion plants for the conversion of the alcohol into butadiene, and a third musketeer along side to make therefrom a substitute for rubber.

All these plants, wholly unnecessary now if common sense might rule in the rubber problem, would be as useless and as bothersome as a three-legged white elephant when the world gets back to normal, satisfactory conditions of global economy. Petroleum rubber plants could make fuel for the motors of the sky-crowding aviation of the postwar era. Farm alcohol is also extolled as a motor fuel. But, there is that Kansas undertaking of unblessed memory.

It is all too bad that those who know are restrained by various reasons, some of them material, from telling the whole story of the rubber problem. The popular version is full of follies, fancies, and fabrications. The real story, it is said, would require asbestos for its printing.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Whose Flag Is It

The United States Senate months and months ago passed a bill (S. 218) in which it declared its belief that the flag of the United States of America should be assured respect through the might of the United States of America. But, the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America has not been permitted to join in this declaration, because the chairman of an intervening committee is of the opinion that protection of the flag of the United States of America against disrespect and degradation is a duty of the several States, to which the flag does not belong—each has its own flag—and which, if memory serves, are supposed and expected to be protected by the flag of the United States of America as a whole, as was demonstrated in the blood of thousands when States' rights sought to desert that protection.

The cart appears to be before the horse, or, to be modern, the trailer precedes the tractor—or can it be that the march of national progress has been reversed in spite of all that is said about the centralization, or federalization of government and such things? It may be that fear of that federalization is the reason why some congressmen—well, anyhow, one—will fight to the last pamphlet against letting the government of the United States of America have jurisdiction over the use of the flag of the United States of America.

Strange, is it not, that a Federal government which will descend with punitive wrath upon him who dares to mutilate a coin which it has minted, which will place in its penal institutions him who reuses a cancelled postage stamp or the stamp required on a package of cigarets, will not protect from misuse its own flag, the symbol of its principles and its powers? Just what are the boundaries of States' rights? Whose is this "freedom's banner," the flag of the United States of America?

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

'Merrily We Jouk Around'

The President is getting ready to ask Congress for broad authority to put a damper on the boosting of wages and farm products' prices. Congress, laying aside its declaiming about executive usurpation of legislative power, urges the President to crimp labor and farmer by executive order, offering the excuse that the legislative process would waste time; saying nothing about the obvious fear that it would alienate voters.

Meanwhile the Price Administrator takes the ceiling off core oil because its agricultural components are unceiled. Sherman didn't half know what war is.

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Heavy Chemicals

Interest in Heavy Chemicals Continues Light—Trade Believes War Production Demand May Increase at Any Moment—Better Export Inquiry Noted, but Shipping Problem Unsolved

Interest in heavy chemicals last week remained light for the majority of materials, the war production demand continuing the dominating factor. With heavy chemicals so importantly tied up with the latter, it is pointed out in the trade that the government demand might increase considerably at any moment. Some exporters have been able to secure a few licenses, and there was more active inquiry regarding some items for export toward the end of the week. The problem of securing shipping space, however, remains unsolved. Meanwhile, material intended for export continued to hang over the market.

Antimony residues, slags, skimmings, and drosses have been excepted from the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation. The Office of Price Administration announces that prices of the products into which these antimony wastes go are under control and there is no problem of a diversion of these materials from such uses if their prices are free. Maximum prices for new and partly used nickel anodes sold by nickel platers to the Metals Reserve Company, and for the same materials when sold by Metals Reserve, have been set by OPA.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 81.7 percent in the week ended July 18, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 67.2 percent in the previous week and 100.7 percent a year ago.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Under complete allocation. Essential needs being taken care of in reasonably satisfactory manner. No change as regards prices.

Ammonia Perchlorate.—Material on allocation. No change pricewise.

Alumina Hydrate.—Tone unchanged with quotations showing no fluctuation.

Alumina Sulphate.—Demand light. Quotations confirmed.

Antimony Metal.—Antimony residues, slags, skimmings, and drosses have been excepted from the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation. OPA explains that prices of the products into which these antimony wastes go are under control and there is no problem of a diversion of these materials from such uses if their prices are free.

Antimony Oxide.—Allocations rule. Price structure steady.

Arsenic, Red.—New features lacking. No change as regards quotations.

Arsenic, White.—Material under allocation. Prices show no change.

Barium Carbonate.—New developments lacking. Pricewise, no change.

Barium Chlorate.—Allocations rule. Quotations unaltered.

Bauxite.—Under complete allocation control. Prices well maintained.

Bleaching Powder.—Entire domestic supply under complete allocation. No change in quotations.

Calcium Chloride.—Demand fair. No change quotably.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — Movement of material into war production channels at good level. Prices confirmed.

Chlorine.—War call dominates. Production in excellent volume. Price structure firm.

Cobalt Acetate.—Interest fair. Prices show no change.

Cobalt Hydrate.—Allocations govern transactions. No change in quotations.

Copper. — Quotations unchanged with domestic at 12c. per pound delivered Connecticut Valley base; export, 11¾c. per pound f.a.s., New York.

Copper Carbonate.—Demand unchanged from recent levels. No change in prices.

Copper Sulphate.—Agricultural demand falling off. Industrial demand heavy. Market tone very firm.

Ethyl Chloride. — Light inquiry. Tone firm. Pricewise, no change.

Lead Acetate.—No change in level of demand. Prices continue unaltered.

Magnesite.—No change in market position. No alteration in prices.

—*Continued on page* 31

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	**170.2**	**170.2**	**163.8**

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	**116.0**	**116.0**	**108.7**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Anhydrous Ammonia

Anhydrous ammonia interests point out that, despite the fact that this material is under complete allocation and so important to the war effort in the manufacture of explosives, essential needs are being taken care of in a reasonably satisfactory manner.

The necessity of expanding production of military explosives in this country under the defense program placed anhydrous ammonia among the first chemicals to go on the critical list. As early as September, 1940, the War Department and National Defense Advisory Commission advanced plans for construction of anhydrous ammonia plants ordinance owned and agent operated, the government providing the funds. These plants have been important factors in coping with military needs. According to latest census figures available, the 1939 output of anhydrous ammonia was 227,219,049 pounds, including production of ammonia liquor. This compares with 216,141,910 pounds in 1937.

It is interesting to note that in 1918, in spite of the activities of the government in the matter of production, it was soon evident that there would be a serious shortage of many of the chemicals most necessary for the successful prosecution of World War I.

The first of a series of questionnaires was issued by the War Industries Board early in February of that year. It was sent to the producers and largest handlers of the various kinds of ammonia, and consisted of a request for information as to what amount of ammonia in terms of NH_3 was used in 1917 by makers of pharmaceutical preparations and fine chemicals, in the research work of chemical laboratories, in the baking industry, and as ammonia phosphate for fireproofing.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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CHICAGO OFFICE: Harry Holland & Son, Inc. 400 W. Madison St.
ST. LOUIS OFFICE: G. S. Robins & Company 126 Chouteau Ave.

Chemical Work Declined in May

—*Continued from page 7*

number was 224.2 (same basis), compared with 223.0 for April and 165.5 for May last year.

The bureau's general index numbers for all manufacturing industries May 15, 1940, showed the following comparisons:—

	May, 1942	April, 1942	May, 1941
Employment	137.0	136.1	124.9
Payroll totals	192.6	186.6	144.1

Relative employment in the chemical group of industries was 14.3 percent above the average of all industries. Relative payroll totals were 16.4 percent above the general average for industries.

Detailed Comparisons

Employment

(100=1923-25 average)

	May, 1942	April, 1942	May, 1941
Chemicals	192.1	193.2	166.8
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	67.4	79.1	72.1
Druggists' preparations	156.8	156.6	125.2
Fertilizers	123.8	155.1	127.1
Paint and varnishes	135.8	138.7	141.4
Petroleum, refined	131.4	131.6	122.0
Rayon and allied products	312.4	310.4	323.5
Soap	87.3	91.8	92.2

Payroll Totals

(100=1923-25 average)

	May, 1942	April, 1942	May, 1941
Chemicals	207.7	293.2	221.8
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	69.8	85.2	66.3
Druggists' preparations	208.7	203.2	142.8
Fertilizer	147.5	179.8	127.4
Paint and varnishes	175.7	177.1	170.4
Petroleum	178.4	179.0	146.3
Rayon and allied products	391.3	387.9	356.2
Soap	131.3	136.9	125.7

Data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for basic nonmanufacturing industries related to the chemical industries afforded the following comparisons this year:—

	Employment May	Employment April	Payroll Totals May	Payroll Totals April
Metalliferous mining	82.0	82.5	100.9	97.1
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	51.7	50.4	62.6	57.9
Crude petroleum producing	58.5	59.1	63.2	62.8
Dyeing and cleaning	127.8	121.2	113.3	105.6

—V—

Chemical Workers' Pay Increased in May

Hourly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields increased 1.9 percent between April and May, according to data reported July 19 by the Secretary of Labor. An increase in the average hours worked raised these workers' weekly earnings 2.4 percent to an average of $37.86. This compared with an average of $28.34 for all nondurable goods manufacturing.

April-May comparisons in chemical and related lines were reported as follows:—

Average Earnings

	Weekly	Change (%) from	
	May, 1942	April, 1942	May, 1941
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	$37.86	+2.4	+18.0
Petroleum refining	42.07	+0.4	+13.4
Other than petroleum refining	36.56	+2.9	+19.5
Chemicals	40.95	+3.1	+17.7
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	16.58	−3.7	+12.4
Druggists' preparations	29.42	+1.1	+15.0
Explosives	45.69	+2.3	+24.7
Fertilizers	29.95	+3.3	+17.7
Paints and varnishes	36.03	+1.5	+ 7.5
Rayon and allied products	32.13	+0.2	+13.9
Soap	35.51	+0.9	+10.5
Crude petroleum production (not included in group above)	39.45	+0.5	+11.0

	Hourly	Change (%) from	
	May, 1942 Cents.	April, 1942	May, 1941
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	91.7	+1.9	+13.8
Petroleum refining	109.8	−0.4	+ 9.2
Other than petroleum refining	86.7	+2.6	+16.0
Chemicals	98.8	+1.7	+15.6
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	38.3	−0.8	+10.0
Druggists' preparations	73.2	+1.7	+14.1
Explosives	98.9	+1.8	+12.4
Fertilizers	52.9	+6.3	+15.0
Paints and varnishes	85.4	+0.9	+11.1
Rayon and allied products	80.5	−0.5	+13.3
Soap	86.7	+0.6	+ 9.9
Crude petroleum production (not included in group above)	99.0	+0.8	+ 8.3

—V—

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Heavy Chemicals

—*Continued from page* 29

Manganese Acetate. — Demand fair. No change pricewise.

Manganese Carbonate. — New interest light. Deliveries satisfactory. Quotations unaltered.

Manganese Chloride. — Demand spotty. No change quotably.

Nickel Chloride.—Allocations rule with war demand dominating. No change in prices.

Nickel Salts.—Maximum prices for new and partly used nickel anodes sold by nickel platers to the Metals Reserve Company, and for the same materials when sold by Metals Reserve, have been set by OPA. Platers may sell new nickel anodes for a price not exceeding 46c. a pound f.o.b. present location of material.

Potash, Caustic. — Light inquiry. Prices same.

Potash Chlorate.—Material under full priority control. Allocations govern transactions. Price structure firm.

Potash Perchlorate. — Priorities rule with material under full allocation control. No change quotably.

Soda Ash.—Demand at fair level. Prices show no change.

Soda, Caustic.—Tone easy. Material quotably unchanged.

Soda Metasilicate. — Light demand for both anhydrous and granulated. No change pricewise.

Sulphur Dioxide. — Oil industries taking fairly good volume. Quotations unaltered.

Trichlorethylene. —Priorities govern transactions with new interest light. Prices same.

Zinc Chloride. — Light inquiry. Deliveries okay. Quotations unchanged.

Zinc Sulphate.—New business at quiet level. Pricewise, no change.

Acids

Heavy chemical acids were in quiet to spotty demand again last week. There were no new developments in the market and price schedules remained unchanged. Deliveries were being made at a fairly satisfactory rate.

Acetic.—Supply situation remains easier. Prices stabilized in accordance with OPA request.

Acetic Anhydride.—New inquiry light. Deliveries satisfactory. No change pricewise.

Battery.—New developments lacking as regards demand and prices.

Chlorosulphonic.—Material in light demand. No change quotably.

Chromic.—Continues under allocation. Market tone, prices unchanged.

Formic.—New inquiry light. Deliveries okay. Prices show no change.

Hydrofluoric. — Demand spotty. Prices confirmed.

Lactic.—New interest light. No change quotably.

Mixed.—Quiet call for nitric and sulphuric units. Prices well maintained.

Muriatic.—Movement remains slow. Price structure steady.

Naphthenic.—Allocations rule. Quotations unaltered.

Nitric.—Demand at quiet level. No change pricewise.

Oxalic.—Inquiry light. Supplies at recent level. Tone firm.

Sulphuric.—Call from munitions plants continues to dominate market. No change as regards prices.

Baltimore, July 22.—Output of sulphuric acid continues at capacity. Allowance for private distribution is scant. All business, of course, is being done at the ceiling, which varies according to the highest price a producer realized on his sales in March. Approximate levels are:—98 percent acid, $17.83 per ton; 66-degree acid, $16.95 per ton; 60-degree acid, $14.13 per ton; oleum, $19 per ton for 20 percent supplies.

Insecticides

The market for insecticides showed no new developments last week and activity for the most part remained at recent levels. The various materials were quotably unchanged.

Calcium Arsenate.—Demand fairly strong. No change in quotations.

Lead Arsenate.—Less active demand with season about over. Prices show no change.

Nicotine Sulphate.—New features lacking. Quotations well maintained.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Interest at recent levels. Supply situation remains rather tight. No change pricewise.

- - - —V- - - —

Explosives Redefined Under Federal Act

—*Continued from page* 3

onators; dynamites; electric blasting caps; fireworks—except as designated in section 3 (c) (4); flashlight powders; fulminates; fuse of all varieties; guncotton.

Gunpowder and gunpowder mixtures (except cartridges for small arms or shotguns); hexanitrodiphenylamine; nitrocellulose exceeding 12.2 percent nitrogen; nitroglucose; nitroglycerin (except in pharmacopeia solution, or in form of pills, or granules, containing not more than one-fiftieth of a grain each, for pharmaceutical purposes); nitroglycol; nitromannite (except in the form of pills or granules containing not over three-fourths of a grain each of nitromannite, for pharmaceutical purposes); nitrostarch; nitrosugar; permissible explosives; pentaerythritetetranitrate (penthrite or pentrite); picrates; picric acid, except in solutions not exceeding 1.25 percent at normal or room temperature, for medicinal use, in quantities not exceeding eight fluid ounces of such solution; potassium nitrate powders (black saltpeter powder).

Schneiderite (mixture of ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalene, with or without other ingredients); smokeless powder (except in cartridges for small arms or shotguns); sodium nitrate powders (black soda powder); squibs; styphanates; tetryl (trinitrophenylmethylnitramine or "tetranitromethylaniline"); tetranitroaniline; tetranitromethylaniline; trimethylenetrinitramine (hexagen or T4); trinitroanisol; trinitrocresol; trinitronaphthalene; trinitrotoluene (triton); trinitroxylene.

The term "ingredients" means phosphorous and active oxidizing chemicals that can be combined with one or more reducing materials to produce an explosive, including the following:—

Chlorates:—Ammonium, barium, potassium, sodium, strontium.

Liquid air.

Liquid oxygen.

Nitrates:—Ammonium, barium, potassium, sodium, strontium.

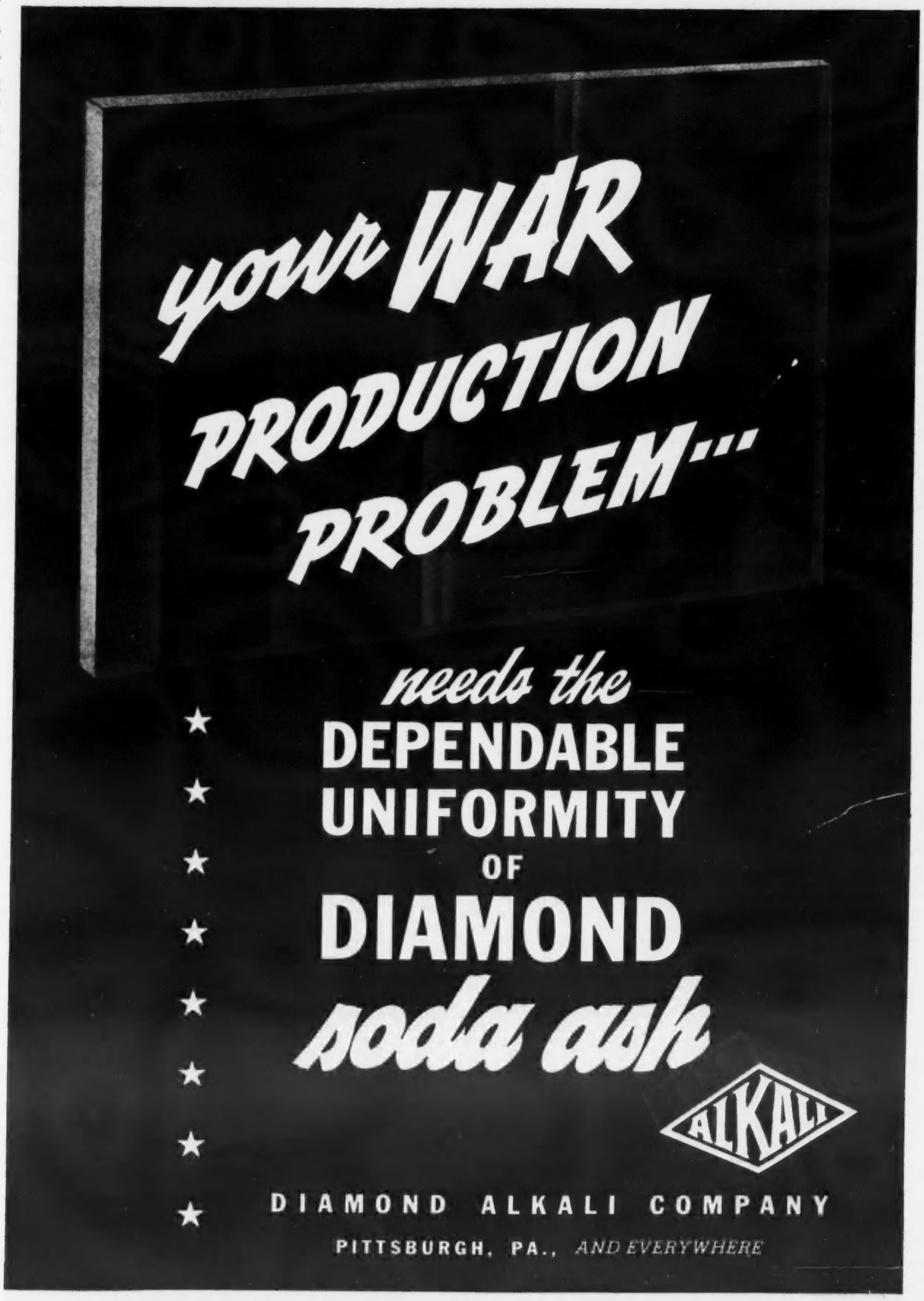
Perchlorates: — Perchloric acid and salts.

Phosphorus.

Vanadium Allocated In Lots of Over 10 Lbs.

Melting of vanadium, and delivery of any amount over 10 pounds per month, has been placed under complete control of the Director of Industry Operations in an amendment to the vanadium conservation order, M-23-a. Today's amendment prohibits melting of any present or future stocks unless by specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations, or unless the melter's schedule has been approved as provided in the iron and steel alloy order, M-21-a.

The filing of requests for allocation on forms PD-209A and PD-209B with WPB by the buyer on or before the twentieth of the month preceding the month in which he wants delivery is required. Buyers must also file Form 209B with their suppliers. Deliveries to a total of ten pounds in any one month are exempted from this reporting provision. The original order permitted the delivery of a total of 50 pounds per month without restriction.



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Blackplate Cans Limited by WPB

—*Continued from page* 5

A) consists of products necessary for various military and civilian operations. Blackplate cans for these products are limited to 100 percent of the combined area of tinplate, terneplate, and blackplate used in the calendar year 1940. The other group consists of those products permitted to be packed under the terms of order M-81, limitations for which are also specified.

Table A of the order permits the packaging of the following products in blackplate subject to can size and other restrictions:—

Table A

Abrasives and grinding and buffing compounds; not to be packed dry.

Baking powder; ends only for cans 6 ounces to 32 ounces, inclusive; a canner's blackplate quota from the date of issuance of this order until September 30, 1942, is the area of blackplate required for making the ends only of fiber-wall cans sufficient to pack 25 percent of the baking powder packed by the canner in 1941 in cans of 32 ounces and less.

Benzol, including but not limited to naphtha; 1-gallon cans.

Cements and dressings, including only furnace, radiator, belting, linoleum, and pipe-joint; not to be packed dry; 1-quart or 1-gallon cans.

Disinfectants, germicides, fungicides, and insecticides, including but not limited to cyanogas; 1-gallon cans.

Dry modifications of milk, including but not limited to malted milk; 1-pound, 5-pound, 10-pound, or 25-pound cans; not to be packed after September 30, 1942.

Dry solvents, including but not limited to toilet bowl and drain cleaners; 10-ounce cans.

Drying oils; 1-gallon cans.

Gasket assembling compounds; 1-quart or 1-gallon cans.

Graphite; only with liquid content.

Liquid glues and adhesives; 1-gallon cans.

Oil paints and oleoresinous paints, ready-mixed, semipaste, including but not limited to white lead in oil, and colors in oil; 1-quart or 1-gallon cans; until September 30, 1942, not more than 50 percent of pack during the corresponding quarter of 1940 may be in 1-quart cans, and after September 30, 1942, no paints shall be packed in cans smaller than 1-gallon.

Paste soap; 3-pound cans.

Phenols and cresols; 1-gallon cans.

Printing, duplicating, and lithographing ink; 1-ounce, 8-ounce, 10-ounce, 12-ounce, 14-ounce, 1-pound, 1½-pound, 2-pound, 3½-pound, 4-pound, 5-pound, 8-pound, 9-pound, 10-pound, 25-pound, or 50-pound cans.

Resin-emulsion water paints, paste, for exterior use only, with dry protein content not to exceed 1 percent of total weight of paint; 1-quart or 1-gallon cans; until September 30, 1942, not more than 50 percent of pack during the corresponding quarter of 1940 may be in 1-quart cans, and after September 30, 1942, no paints shall be packed in cans smaller than 1-gallon.

Rubber cements, solvent and latex; 1-gallon cans.

Sodium silicate; 5-gallon cans.

Soldering pastes and boiler-sealing compounds.

Varnishes; 1-quart or 1-gallon cans; until September 30, 1942, not more than 50 percent of pack during the corresponding quarter of 1940 may be in 1-quart cans, and after September 30, 1942, no varnishes shall be packed in cans smaller than 1-gallon.

Tin and Terneplate Order Amended

—*Continued from page* 5

ware, textile spools and bobbins, gasoline tanks, radiators for internal combustion engines, chaplets, skimgates, and tin forms for foundry use, torpedoes for oil and gas well shooting, and carbide non-explosive emergency lights. Each of these new permitted uses is restricted as to type of plate, and amounts of tin and terne that may be used in each item.

The original order M-21-e specifically limited the amount of tin and terne plate which might be used, and directed the purposes for which it could be used. The net effect of this amended order is to unfreeze certain inventories and to permit additional uses of tin and terne plate, not because the shortage of tin is any less critical, but because the items permitted fill a necessary place in both military and civilian economy.

Lead and Zinc Groups Formed to Advise WPB

—*Continued from page* 4

Refining Company, New York; F. F. Colcord, the U. S. Smelting Refining & Mining Company, New York; C. H. Crane, the St. Joseph Lead Company, New York; R. E. Dwyer, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York; S. A. Easton, the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company, Kellogg, Idaho; Norman Hickman, the American Metal Company, Ltd., New York; A. G. Mackenzie, the Utah Metal Mine Operators Association, Salt Lake City; F. E. Wormser, the Lead Industries Association, New York.

Metallic Lead Products Manufacturers

Erwin Vogelsang, chief of the Tin and Lead Branch, is government presiding officer.

Committee members are:—J. M. Bowlby, the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, Cincinnati; W. M. Brooks, the E. J. Brooks Company, Newark, N. J.; David N. Burruss, jr., Metals Refining division, the Glidden Company, Hammond, Ind.; Roger H. Cutting, the Northwest Lead Company, Seattle; B. F. Ewell, Rochester Lead Works, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. Gardiner, the Gardiner Metal Company, Chicago; Wilson S. Yerger, the Imperial Type Metal Company, Philadelphia; Norman Hickman, the American Metal Company, Ltd., New York; S. N. Hightower, the Evans Metal Company, Atlanta; Alfred P. Knapp, the American Smelting & Refining Company, New York; L. Muscat, the United American Metals Corporation, Brooklyn; Oscar E. Planteroth, Marks Lissberger & Son, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.; Fletcher W. Rockwell, the National Lead Company, New York; Damon Wack, the National Bearing Metals Corporation, St. Louis.

Lead Pigment Manufacturers

Erwin Vogelsang, chief of the Tin and Lead Branch, is government presiding officer.

Committee members are:—John Allegaert, the United Color & Pigment Company, Newark, N. J.; J. M. Bowlby, the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, Cincinnati; Arthur F. Brown, the Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y.; F. O. Case, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Chicago; S. B. Coolidge, jr., the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio; John R. MacGregor, the John R. MacGregor Lead Company, Chicago; C. H. Rupprecht, Krebs Pigments department, E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Fletcher W. Rockwell, the National Lead Company, New York; P. E. Sprague, the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio; William Wilke, jr., Hammond Lead Products, Inc., Hammond, Ind.

Zinc Producers Industry

George C. Heikes, chief of the Zinc Branch, is government presiding officer.

Committee members are:—Kenneth C. Brownell, the American Smelting & Refining Company, New York; Frank E. Chesney, the American Steel & Wire Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Irwin H. Cornell, the St. Joseph Lead Company, New York; Robert E. Dwyer, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York; George W. Potter, the Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Company, Joplin, Mo.; Howard I. Young, the American Zinc Lead & Smelting Company, St. Louis; Benno Elkan, the International Minerals & Metals Corporation, New York; Marshall L. Havey, the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York; C. H. Klaustermeyer, Metals and Ore Division, Grasselli Chemical Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; J. M. Pomeroy, the General Smelting Company, Philadelphia; Bernard N. Zimmer, the American Metal Company, Ltd., New York.

Paint Spray Recovery Requested by WPB

—*Continued from page* 4

next eighteen months was reached by WPB on the basis of a questionnaire sent to 350 firms using government specification coatings on war munitions. From the response to the questionnaire of the amounts of paint sludge from overspray that might be salvaged if a recovery program were initiated, the following table was drawn up:—

	Pounds	
	1942	1943
Pigments	16,494,000	29,573,000
Phthalic anhydride	2,025,000	3,876,000
Glycerin	1,460,000	2,580,000
Oils	3,204,000	5,615,000
Zinc yellow	1,250,000	2,825,000
Glycerol-phthalate resins	816,000	1,630,000
Phenol-formaldehyde resins	420,000	840,000
Dammar gum	122,000	245,000
Alkyd resins	723,000	1,330,000
Chlorinated rubber	129,000	238,000
Ethylcellulose	129,000	238,000
Nitrocellulose	239,000	491,000
Plasticizers	103,000	302,000

Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Importers in Dyestuffs, Textile, Leather Chemicals Market Await Anxiously Issuance of Licenses to Purchase—Factors Inform Few Yet Received—Spot Stocks Continue to Dwindle

Importers in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals continued last week to await anxiously the government issuance of licenses to purchase various materials, the spot stocks in several instances being quite low. Some licenses already have been received but the scarcity of bottoms from South America and uncertain arrivals from all foreign ports remain heavy clouds in this market. The tone in general was very firm.

Chemicals on the whole attracted only light interest last week and the demand for sizing materials in some instances was seasonally off slightly. The government demand for egg products, however, remained heavy. No changes were noted among tanning materials and dyestuffs as regards prices or activity except for a ½c. advance in quotations on Madras turmeric root, of which very little is offered.

The corn grind of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars, and other derivatives of corn for the month of June, 1942, totaled 9,767,762 bushels, according to the Corn Industries Research Foundation. This represents corn ground for domestic use only.

Long staple cotton, both domestic and foreign, has been placed under tight restrictions by the War Production Board. Previously imposed restrictions on top grades of imported Egyptian cotton have been tightened and American extra staple cotton has been placed under the same restrictions. This action was taken in Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-117, concerning Egyptian cotton, and in a new order, M-197, applying to American extra staple cotton.

The Census Bureau announces that, according to preliminary figures, 24,019,598 cotton spinning spindles were in place in this country on June 30, 1942, of which 23,090,560 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 23,120,666 for May.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Material in light demand. Quotations show no change.

Antimony Salt.—No new features in market. No change pricewise.

Chrome Acetate.—Demand continues at recent level. No alteration in prices.

Soda Bichromate. — Interest light. Deliveries satisfactory. No change pricewise.

Soda Prussiate.—Material in light demand. Quotations confirmed.

Zinc Dust.—No change in level of demand. Prices steady.

Price Changes

Advanced

Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.8	259.8	260.3	226.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — Tight supply situation prevails. Quotations firm.

Cochineal.—Good inquiry noted but supplies very light. Material quotably unchanged.

Fustic.—Position firm. No change as regards prices.

Hypernic.—Import situation holds market position tight. No change pricewise.

Indigo.—No relief in supply situation with spot stocks light. Prices same.

Logwood. — Spot stocks light and bottoms scarce. No change quotably.

Madder, Dutch.—Tone of market is firm. Supplies at low level. Prices unaltered.

Turmeric. — Madras up ½c. per pound.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Respective positions of soluble dried blood and light blood albumen show no change. Prices unaltered.

Albumen, Egg.—Government call for material at good level. Quotations firm, unchanged.

Dextrin, Corn.—Demand seasonally lighter. No alteration in prices.

Egg Yolk.—Good call for material from government features market. No change pricewise.

Starch, Corn.—Demand seasonally less active. Quotations maintained.

Starch, Potato.—Inquiry fair for July. Price schedules fully maintained.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract. — Demand continues at recent level. No change pricewise.

Divi-Divi. — Scarce bottoms from South America hold market position firm.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—No fluctuation in demand from recent levels. No alteration in prices.

Myrobalans. — Supply situation remains tight. Prices show no change.

Oakbark.—No change in market tone. Prices same.

Quebracho Extract.—Market tone firm. Import situation critical.

Spruce Extract.—New developments lacking. Quotations steady.

- - - —V- - -

Research Council to Locate New, Rare Instruments

Research workers seeking instruments required in their work but difficult to find are invited to communicate with D. H. Killeffer, chairman of the newly appointed committee on the location of new and rare instruments of the National Research Council. The plan of the committee's activity is to assist in locating needed instruments of types not ordinarily available through accustomed channels. Assistance is particularly desired from owners and builders of instruments falling within the new or rare categories which might be made available to others through sale or for temporary use under mutually satisfactory conditions. Communications should be addressed to D. H. Killeffer, 60 East Forty-second street, this city.

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Spray Painting Efficiency Discussed in duPont Booklet

In a profusely illustrated booklet, "How to Speed Up Your Finishing Operations," the technical staff of the finishes division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, explains the eleven factors that must be properly controlled in order to attain the utmost efficiency in spray painting. Production engineers, finishing foremen and others interested in speeding spray-gun operations may obtain copies by writing to the du Pont Finishes Division, Wilmington, Del., mentoning the REPORTER.

Tax Bill Loads Business Heavily

—Continued from page 3

ties now imposed upon Price Administrator Leon Henderson in keeping prices down.

Bigger Total Urged

At the same time, however, he urged still stiffer taxes on individual incomes and that the total yield of the bill be raised to $8,700,000,000, as he previously had recommended to the house ways and means committee.

The excess profits tax, he said, should be high enough to take the profit out of war, but not so high as to encourage extravagance and waste in the conduct of business, and while he approved the 90-percent rate adopted by the house, he belived it should be coupled with a 10-percent credit for return to the corporation after the war to provide a cushion which he feels will be necessary then in the readjustment of the nation's economy.

The 5 percent transportation was the only levy in the bill which he directly opposed. With respect to this tax he said:

> One tax that would be imposed by the bill before you directly threatens the stability of prices. This is the tax on freight and express which would add to the cost of producing and supplying practically every commodity and service. In great numbers of cases the added cost would make it impossible for businesses to continue to operate under the price ceilings which have been imposed and the breaches in the price ceilings which would thereby be caused would threaten the whole price structure.

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Harbor Oil Transport Corporation, this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the office of the New York Secretary of State.

Tanning Extracts

That the world offers a large market for tanning extracts is shown by the fact that the United States alone in the first nine months of 1941 imported from Argentina and Paraguay some 167,800,000 pounds of quebracho-wood extract plus several thousand tons of quebracho wood. Purchases of tanning extracts from such sources as Madagascar, India, Borneo, South Africa, and Europe now are halted or hampered severely on account of the war. The scarcity of bottoms from South America for some time has been a big problem and the necessity now of obtaining licenses to purchase in foreign countries is making it next to impossible to replenish stocks of several tanning materials.

The tanning business of the United States in 1939 was greater than that of all Europe, including the United Kingdom.

It is now being urged that plantations of tara be established on thousands of uncultivated acres along the west coast of Peru. Some concern is felt in Lima because the French, in recent years, tried to establish cultivation of this plant in the colonies of North Africa where similar climatic conditions are found. It is pointed out that such products as cocoa, cube, quinine, and rubber, all of which were originally found in South America in a wild state, are now extensively cultivated in other parts of the world.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Natural Products Refining Co.
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Jersey City, N. J.
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ALBUMENS
In Stock . . . For Immediate Delivery
THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF TECHNICAL EGG PRODUCTS OFFER YOU ALBUMENS AND EGGS, LIQUID OR DRIED, IN ANY FORM FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL USE.
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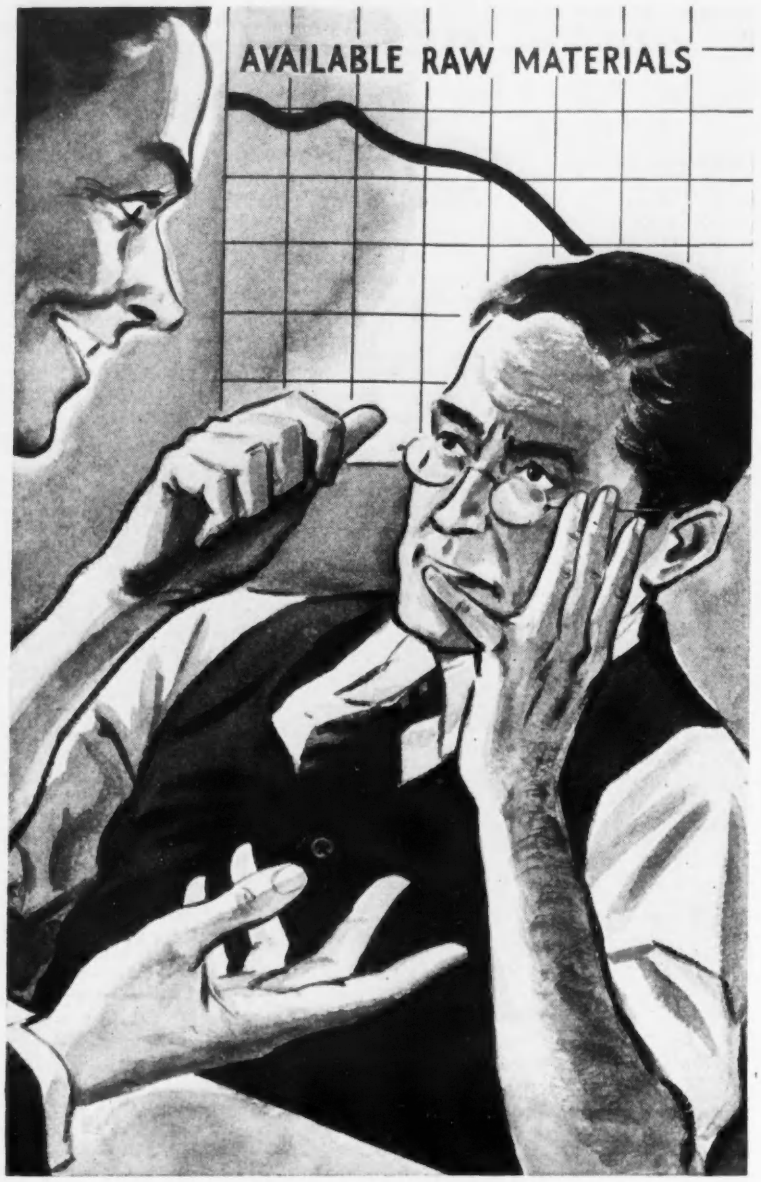
•
BICHROMATE OF POTASH
•
CHROMIC ACID
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
MUTUAL
NEW YORK, N.Y.
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 Madison Avenue, New York City



"PERHAPS YOU CAN USE ------- INSTEAD OF ----------!"

IT'S not a secret. There's no reason it should not be told to every manufacturer who is faced with a shortage problem on raw materials. It will not give comfort to the enemy.

It is the story of *chemical substitution*.

For in this war, as in the last, dozens of manufacturers have suddenly discovered that the "indispensable" raw material can be dispensed with . . . that, through chemistry, they can uncover new and often better ways of doing the needed job with non-critical materials.

We at Barrett are mindful of this situation.

On the one hand, dozens of Barrett coal-tar chemicals are helping to speed America's weapons of war. And on the other, our laboratories and technical staff are working continuously developing substitutes for scarce materials.

Perhaps this research activity of ours can help you. For from their rich experience in this timely field, Barrett chemists and engineers have developed a versatile attack on shortage problems. Why not drop the Barrett Technical Service Bureau a line discussing your problem. We shall be glad to lend a hand.

BARRETT CHEMICALS

Phenols
Cresols
Cresylic Acids
Chlorinated Tar Acids
Naphthalene
Phthalic Anhydride
Butyl Phthalate
Pyridines
Tar Acid Oils
Creosote Oil
*Cumar (Paracoumarone-Indene-Resin)
Rubber Compounding Materials
Bardol*
Barretan*
Pickling Inhibitors
Benzol
Toluol
Xylol
Solvent Naphtha
Hi-Flash Solvent
Hydrogenated Coal-tar Chemicals
Flotation Agents
Anhydrous Ammonia
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Coaltar Chemicals

Strong Tone Features Market for Coaltar Chemicals—War Demand Holds Offerings for Non-Essential Uses Light—Export Situation Brings Only Slight Relief

A strong tone continued to feature the market for coaltar chemicals last week and the heavy war demand held the movement to non-essential lines at an absolute minimum. A few cancellations of contracts for intermediates intended for export have given only slight relief. With quotations on light oil derivatives extended unchanged until December 31, there were no price fluctuations this week, although the market was nominal to some extent due to the lack of offerings, the bulk of the material going into war production channels.

Little toluol is being made available these days for intermediates and coaltar color factors continued to experience difficulty in trying to meet deliveries to plants operating on government contracts.

The European press reports that Norway has been developing its own coaltar products industry to supply materials formerly imported. The output of carbolic acid has been increased and crude pyridine is now manufactured. Road tar is being produced in larger quantities and pitch and distilled tar have been used for making roofing materials.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 98.7 percent of ingot capacity against 99.1 percent in the previous week, a decrease of 0.4 percent, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 98 percent.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1941, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	127.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Allocations rule with demand heavy. Government is placing good quantities in storage. Prices stabilized. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 18 indicate production from that source of 3,680,900 gallons of benzol, all grades.

Coaltar.—Market tone remains very firm. Quotations unaltered. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 18 indicate production from that source of 14,367,500 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Movement of material against contracts continues in good volume. Agricultural trade taking sizable amounts. Few offerings. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 18 indicate production from that source of 768,900 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Material continues under allocation control. No signs of easiness in tight market position. Quotations unaltered. Importers awaiting price regulation by OPA governing level at which they will be permitted to sell English cresylic acid. Government demand on increase and more active call from disinfectant and resin trades noted.

Naphthalene

Coaltar market factors anticipate a very tight supply situation on naphthalene this Fall. With the demand for balls and flakes for fur storage now much lighter, a slightly easier supply condition exists just now regarding crude naphthalene. Factors point out, however, that there are no surplus stocks and, in fact, the demand for the most part continues ahead of the supply. But the allocation order on naphthalene has brought inventories into the open and orders these days are for immediate needs only. The government has not been a direct purchaser of crude but has been taking large quantities of refined for protection of uniforms.

The phthalic anhydride supply situation has been slightly easier with some factors over recent weeks but production of this material is expected to increase in the very near future and, accordingly, larger quantities of naphthalene will be directed into this channel. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations indicate production from that source of 83,810,400 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene in the year 1941. Production in the week ended July 18, 1942, is estimated at 1,602,900 pounds.

Naphthalene.—Supplies remain a little easier than was the case several weeks ago. Demand for refined seasonally lighter. No change pricewise. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 18 indicate production from that source of 1,602,900 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Market position remains tight with level of war demand high. No change quotably. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 18 indicate production from that source of 213,700 pounds of phenol, all grades.

Toluol.—Material under full priority control. Allocations rule with no letup in heavy war demand. Price structure very firm. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 18 indicate production from that source of 735,100 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Good demand against tight supply. Quotations unaltered. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended July 18 indicate production from that source of 166,200 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, July 22.—Steady volume of business and a healthy market tone are reported in coaltar bases. Inquiries are in fairly good aggregate amounts, and the price structure is holding fully firm. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—No new developments in market. Movement more than satisfactory. No change in prices.

Cyclohexanol.—Demand at good level. Price structure steady.

Cyclohexanone.—High rate of activity. Quotations confirmed.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Inquiry and demand on increase. No change quotably.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Tone of market firm. Pricewise no change.

Benzoic, Technical.—Demand at high level. Supplies inadequate. No alteration in quotations.

Cleve's.—Active inquiry against tight supplies. No change quotably.

Laurent's.—Demand shows no trend toward easiness. Prices same.

Picramic.—Market firm. Supplies

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

not adequate to satisfy demand. Quotations firm.

Salicylic, Technical.—Interest continues high. Prices unaltered.

Sulphanilic.—Volume of inquiries heavy. No change pricewise.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—War demand features market. Price structure steady.

Alphanaphthylamine.—No relief for tight supply situation. No change in quotations.

Anilin.—Control of the distribution of anilin has been taken by WPB, effective September 1. Consumers seeking delivery of anilin under Order M-184 must file requests on form PD-583 and producers and distributors must report monthly on form PD-584. Requests must be filed by August 10 for September delivery. Restrictions of the order do not apply to use by Armed Services of anilin produced by them, or to use by any person of less than 500 pounds in a month.

Anthraquinone.—Firmness characterizes market. Prices same.

Benzaldehyde.—No change in market tone. No change quotably.

Benzidin Base.—Supplies continue tight. Level of demand unchanged. Prices unaltered.

Betanaphthol.—Some inquiry reaching spot market but no material uncovered. Quotations unchanged.

Betanaphthylamine.—Firm market tone prevails with offerings light.

Diethylanilin.—Supplies inadequate. Quotations well stabilized.

Dinitrotoluene.—War consumption heavy. Little for civilian use. Prices firm, unaltered.

Metanitroanilin.—Offerings limited. Tone of market firm.

Metaphenylenediamine.—Supplies no match for demand. Price structure steady.

Nitrobenzene.—Market position continues tight. Quotations confirmed.

Orthocresol.—No new developments. Prices same.

Orthodichlorobenzene.—Business is conducted on proration basis. Quotations show no change.

—Continued on page 36

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

under orders to make their reservations early or promptly notify the railroads when they cancel their trips, few of them ever do it.

In fact the situation has become so aggravating to ODT that it has been forced to go out of its way to jack-up the offenders. At the request of ODT, the railroad companies are going to keep a list of government officials who wait until train time to convert their transportation requests into railroad and pullman tickets or fail to cancel reservations promptly and when they start complaining about conjestion again ODT is going to pull the record on them. Copies of the list also will be distributed to the heads of each agency with instructions to reprimand the offenders.

Homemade Tartrates

WPB is planning to build up the domestic wine industry for the production of tartrates on a big scale in case the shipping situation between here and South America becomes such that we cannot depend on outside sources for supplies any longer. Tartrates are used in such products as explosives, medicines, rayons, dyes, beverages, photographic materials, baking powder, tobacco and paper.

Before the war we depended entirely on imports from France, Italy, and Spain, for crude tartrates. After these sources were cut off, we shifted to South America for supplies. According to estimates the wine industry has the capacity to produce 10,000,000 pounds of tartrates a year which, together with the present stockpile, should meet future requirements.

This year the industry will produce about 5,000,000 pounds and by the end of 1943 production will be at capacity levels. Consultants of the beverage and tobacco branch of WPB, are being sent to wine-producing areas to show the wineries how to produce tartrate without the use of critical materials by supplementing present equipment with wooden tanks and presses.

New War Factory Flag

War factories with outstanding production records hereafter will receive a joint army and navy flag instead of separate pennants from each of the services, consisting of an "E" for excellance awarded by the navy and an "A" from the army.

The joint award will be a swallow-tailed flag with a white capital "E" in a yellow wreath of oak and laurel leaves on a vertically divided blue and red background. "Army" will be on the red background and "Navy" on the blue. Employees of plants winning the award will be given silver emblems reproducing the flag in miniature.

Dry 'Canning' Looks Good

The government's program of encouraging production of frozen and dehydrated foods is due to be stepped up materially within a comparatively short time because of the growing shortage of tin for containers and the need for conserving more shipping space in overseas transportation.

Experiments undertaken by the Department of Agriculture in the field of dehydrated foods have proved successful and show that present facilities can be expanded without use of too much critical materials, although there are many people who doubt that this would be the case and feel that WPB may be forced to curtail the use of the materials in other directions in order to expand present facilities.

There is considerable prospect that the department may aid industries to finance the expansion of the freezing and dehydration facilities by loans and grants if private funds are not forthcoming. The department also has in mind opening up schools in Albany, Cal., and Rochester, N. Y., to teach dehydration of foods.

Essential Fats and Oils

In the light of present-day problems and discussions of the fats and oils situation the Department of Agriculture comes forward with some interesting facts about these products which tend to emphasize just how important fats and oils are to the general economy of the country.

Not counting petroleum and essential oils used in perfumes, there are more than 1,800 fats and oils; thirty of which are important in peacetime and are grim necessities in war. War or peace, fats and oils are necessary for foods, for soap, for paints and varnishes, for printer's ink, for industrial lubricants, for the manufacture of metals, textiles, and leather goods, and for glycerin.

Nearly 11,000,000,000 pounds were used in this country last year; seven of these billions were eaten; two went into soap; one was used in paints, varnishes, printing inks, and linoleum products; and half a billion pounds went into other industrial uses.

The United States usually produces food fats for itself and for export; but production is one-quarter short of the fats and oils needed for soap; more than one-third short for miscellaneous industries; and almost one-half short for paints and varnishes.

Hemispherical Commerce

BEW has entered upon a study of the effects of United States export controls and other wartime economic regulations in the American hemisphere to ascertain what improvements can be made in the operating machinery to aid inter-American trade and the economies of the other Americas.

The assistant director of the board, Col. Royal B. Lord, opened the study with a trip to South America with stop-offs at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Lima. In effect the study is the second phase of the whole export problem, the first having been to see to it that materials and information destined for South American use did not fall into the hands of the Axis, which problem has been pretty well licked. The plan now is to ship those materials to South America which are necessary to produce the materials needed to feed our industries.

Available in quantity

AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE
(Ammonium Sulfocyanide)

Ammonium thiocyanate finds a variety of uses in industry . . . for the production of resinous condensation products, insecticides, metal plating baths, textile finishing agents, pickling compositions, photographic chemicals, lubricants and adhesives.

Ammonium thiocyanate has a behavior similar to other ammonium salts, but it also provides the variations of the thiocyanate group which is very stable and, in many reactions, resembles the halogens.

If you are now using any ammonium salts in your processes, such as chloride, acetate, oxalate, carbonate or nitrate, you may find you can use ammonium thiocyanate to advantage.

Samples and quotations on request.

KOPPERS COMPANY
Tar and Chemical Division · Pittsburgh, Pa.

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page* 35

Paradichlorobenzene. — Interest at recent levels. Supply situation remains rather tight. No change pricewise.

Paratoluidin.—Supplies remain tight. No alteration in quotations.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supply situation easier than was the case several weeks ago. Price schedule fully maintained.

Toluidin.—Some inquiry in spot market but no offerings uncovered. Prices same.

Xylidin.—Very light offerings, and prices show no change.

Coaltar Colors

Civilian demand for coaltar colors continued seasonally off last week. Dyes used in material being manufactured for the armed services, however, were still in good call and, due to the tight position of basic products, manufacturers found it difficult again to meet delivery schedules.

- - - —V- - - —

Denny Heads Coal Inspection

Edward H. Denny, mining engineer, veteran of more than thirty-five years in coal and metal mines of the United States and a member of the Bureau of Mines safety division staff since 1912, has been named chief of the coal mine inspection division of the bureau, Dr. R. R. Sayers, director, has reported. He replaces John J. Forbes, who now heads the bureau's recently created mineral production security division and also aids in the administration of the coal mine inspection and safety divisions. Mr. Denny will maintain headquarters in Pittsburgh, and will direct the field activities of the 107 Federal coal mine inspectors and the corps of special engineers who are investigating health and safety conditions and practices in the coal mines of the United States.

Rare Chemicals Gets One Bid

—*Continued from page* 3

$125,000. The invitation for bids included a "royalty" condition.

Announcement of the disposition of the bid is expected early next week.

The offering of sale of the properties was the first that has been made by the Alien Property Custodian of the many properties that have been taken over from foreign nationals. Stocks of the two New York corporations were seized by the Custodian May 26, and the processes were vested June 18.

Preceding the opening of the bid Monday, officials of the custodian's office had received 300 inquiries concerning the properties, but interest waned sharply when more complete information on description of the properties became known. When officials held a meeting in New York July 17 to explain more fully the description of the properties only nine firms sent representatives to the conference, and on the following day when a personal inspection of the properties was scheduled the representatives of only three firms appeared.

Rare Chemicals, Inc., and Boehringer Corporation are engaged principally in the manufacture of medicinal specialties. Their principal products are:—

Arsenoferratose, an iron and arsenic preparation.

Eucupin, a local anesthetic and analgesic.

Optochin, a preparation used as a specific against pneumococcal organisms.

Gitalin, a digitalis preparation.

Salysal, an analgesic antiseptic and antirheumatic.

Purgatol, a substance used in the leather industry as a deliming agent.

Quinine. Involved here is a process for the manufacture of quinine which consists of plans for a quinine extraction plant and instructions for the operation thereof. The process uses a "continuous" as distinguished from the "batch" process used by certain other products. The process, however, is undated and it may be that other processes equally as good or better may have been devised. It has not yet been put into operation.

Yeast nucleic acid and derivatives.

Hormones

- - - —V- - - —

Williams to Direct Aniline Co. Research

—*Continued from page* 3

dent, chemical director, and member of the board of directors. He will take up his new duties about August 1 and will be responsible for all research and technical developments. Prior to his association with General Mills, Dr. Williams was vice-president and director of research for the Royal Dutch—Shell petroleum group and established the Shell Development Company, Emery, Cal., where his work on high-octane gasoline and toluene and glycerin from petroleum was outstanding.

Stating that no successor of Dr. Williams had yet been chosen, James F. Bell, chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc., commented as follows on his research associate's change of affiliation:—

The new responsibilities of Dr. Williams are especially significant, because he must repair much damage resulting from the policies of the Nazi I. G. Farbenindustrie during the years it controlled General Aniline & Film Corporation. The German trust, it now appears, retained all basic research relating to the products and future development of its American affiliates within its own hands, making available over here only enough technical information to permit efficient industrial and commercial operations along lines directed from Germany. For this reason, now that General Aniline & Film Corporation is thoroughly under American control, it is vital that the highest caliber of research be made immediately available to the government and people of the United States.

It is with this in mind that his associates in General Mills express first their sorrow at losing Dr. Williams, and secondly, their gratification at this opportunity to render great service in the successful prosecution of the war and creation of a better peace.

- - - —V- - - —

PRP Forms Required By August 10

—*Continued from page* 3

PD-25A applications will not be completed until September. Those who file the form are therefore asked not to write to WPB inquiring about the return of their applications.

The new PD-25A, changed in a number of important respects, serves as the basis on which the Requirements Committee will determine total requirements for critical metals for the fourth quarter by industries. It is also the manufacturer's application to WPB for preference rating assistance in buying authorized quantities of critical materials.

Questions which might arise prior to August 10 in connection with the definition of a manufacturer's products should be addressed to the Bureau of the Census Reference CMR, Washington.

Symbols Not Required

PRP applicants will not be required to submit the information called for by the Allocation Classification System. Under this system all purchase orders except those having to do with retail business are required to carry certain symbols which will aid in determining the distribution of materials. The system has not been in effect long enough, however, for such information to be accumulated by all applicants under PRP.

The most important change in PD-25A itself lies in the fact that section B of the new form now includes much of the information in regard to shipments formerly required by section D, which is eliminated. In submitting this information, however, the manufacturer, except when he has used or is using top ratings, no longer has to list separately his shipments according to each preference rating.

Among other changes and innovations is one for the purpose of giving WPB more recent inventory figures. Another is the printing on the form of the metals section of the materials list. A third is the elimination of section E and F supplement and the inclusion of that information in section E.

Manufacturers may now state requirements up to four quarters in advance in a new section added to the form. The number of advance quarters that can be authorized will depend on the nature of the product, its importance to the war effort, and the volume of unfilled rated orders on hand.

- - - —V- - - —

Truck Conservation Pledges Must Be Made Locally

OPD Washington Bureau

Truck owners who sign up in the United States Truck Conservation Corps were cautioned July 22 not to send their signed pledges to Washington, but to turn them over to an official United States Truck Conservation Corps station. Truck manufacturers and dealers, parts manufacturers and distributors, tire dealers, oil companies and service stations are being designated as official distributors of the United States Truck Conservation Corps emblems.

A number of signed pledges have been received by ODT at Washington and are being returned so they may be presented at an official station. In a few instances, the pledges cannot be returned because there was no return address on the envelopes. These truck owners must either send in their address so their pledges may be returned or obtain new ones.

- - - —V- - - —

L. C. Green, of Guisnon & Green, naval stores broker, this city, is back from a vacation in the Southwest.

CRESYLIC ACID

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY
420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone: LE 2-3324

Low Temperature Carbonisation, Ltd.
ENGLAND

Largest manufacturers in the World of low temperature tar acids of the highest possible degree of purity and efficiency.

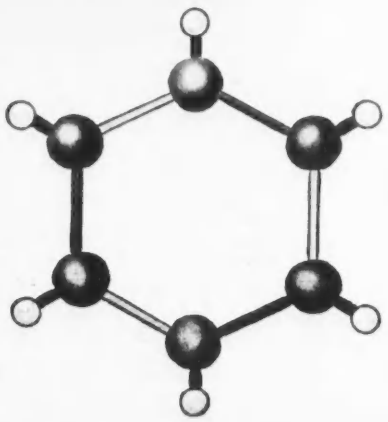
Pale 99/100% American duty free Cresylic Acid, distillation range about 208/235° C.

This is the first time in history that highly refined tar acids of this type have been made available on a large scale, and remarkably good results are being obtained by our many American buyers.

Please send us a note of your requirements with full particulars to our Sales Agents:—

TAR RESIDUALS, LTD.
"Garthlands," Reigate Heath, SURREY, ENGLAND

J&L CXP BENZOL
is highly satisfactory for any chemical operation.



J&L STEEL

HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTS MADE BY J&L
BENZOL · TOLUOL · XYLOL · PYRIDINE
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL WORKS · PITTSBURGH, PA.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Signs of Impending Revival of Buying Interest Seen in Gradual Replenishment of Some Lines of Paints and Materials —Potential Market for Painting Expanding

A gradual extension and amplification of painting operations, chiefly in military reservations and war industry zones, but also in some hitherto backward residential sections in the Middle West, Far West and on the Pacific Coast, are causing a slow but sure depletion of some lines of prepared paints and varnishes in the hands of dealers and gradually forcing these merchants into the market for replenishments. This movement has not yet reached sufficient volume to incite paint manufacturers into extensive buying of new supplies of raw and semi-finished ingredients. But it has started the ball rolling unmistakably in that direction and, while the orders now being placed with the producers and importers of these materials are still of a hand-to-mouth character, they furnish evidence of the trend toward purchasing on a larger scale, which is deemed likely to materialize by the end of the summer. Already sales of several pigments, fillers and extenders and some of the dry and chemical colors, also in a few of the varnish gums, are attaining a fair-sized aggregate and may well be considered to constitute straws showing which way the paint trade wind is blowing.

As for the potential market for painting operations and paints, additional signs are at hand that these are expanding steadily. Aside from the application of protective coatings and repainting on long-standing residential and office structures, which are expanding in many regions as it becomes more generally understood that essential painting has the whole-hearted sanction of WPB and other federal government agencies, a new field for these operations is seen to be opening up in vast areas of new building activity.

The only important price revision in the market within the past week has been recorded in domestic and Argentine casein, wherein further concessions of a half-cent a pound have been made to encourage buying.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Removal of virtually all restrictions on the use of metallic lead by non-essential-to-the-war consumers, including the paint industry, has been brought about by the recent action of WPB's Bureau of Industrial Conservation in issuing a fourth provisional report on the relative scarcity of certain materials, in which it has revised downward the position of metallic lead to Group III. This has definitely placed metallic lead at the disposal of those engaged in building construction, so that it can now be employed for normal usage applications as well as to conserve other and more critical metals. This ruling has made it unnecessary to use substitutes for white and red lead paints as well as for calking lead, lead pipe and flashings and other building products consisting chiefly of lead, because of any reputed scarcity. It may even lead to the abandonment of the 15 percent of production monthly pool quota as soon as the Metals Reserve Corporation has built up its stockpile to an adequate goal—presumably before Labor Day. Meanwhile, although the war industries are drawing down large amounts of the available supply, there is a more liberal quantity available for normal users. Nevertheless, the market for metallic lead continues very firm with the movement to the paint trade still rather light. Zinc slabs are likewise in more liberal supply for non-essential-to-the-war consumers, with prices well maintained. Maximum prices for zinc scrap materials have been fixed on an f.o.b. point of shipment basis by OPA's Revised Price Schedule No. 3, except in the case of secondary slab zinc in carload lots, the maximum price of which is "delivered, buyers' receiving point."

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, dark, 1c. to 7c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh and 80-100 mesh, in bags, delivered, ½c. per lb.; Argentine, 20-30 mesh, in bags, on a cost and freight basis, ½c. per lb.

Rosin, gum, medium, pale, 2c. to 12c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
141.4	**141.4**	**141.4**	**129.8**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Reconditioning Paint Cans and Brushes

It hasn't taken the paint, varnish and lacquer industry long to rediscover that necessity is the mother of invention and to demonstrate its resourcefulness. Hedged in with numerous restrictions on the use of tinplate and terneplate for making cans and other containers for their products, several paint makers have devised serviceable containers with sides composed of fibreboard and with top and bottom lined with base metals other than tin. They have also devised five-gallon wooden tubs or firkins to replace metal drums.

But necessarily, the present supply of substitutes is very limited and inadequate for all requirements. So it is that the resourceful paint trade has endeavored and quite successfully —to salvage all of its old stocks of cans and brushes through the kindly offices of the Industrial Salvage Committee for the Paint, Varnish and Ink Industry. The once-used cans are carefully washed out, refilled, and put into circulation again, together with five-gallon drums. Used brushes are being renovated in brush "laundries" and other reconditioning plants and, thus rejuvenated, are being used once more with good results. Furthermore, shipments of "empties" back to sellers' plants are entitled to and receiving specially reduced freight rates to facilitate and encourage their return and re-use.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"

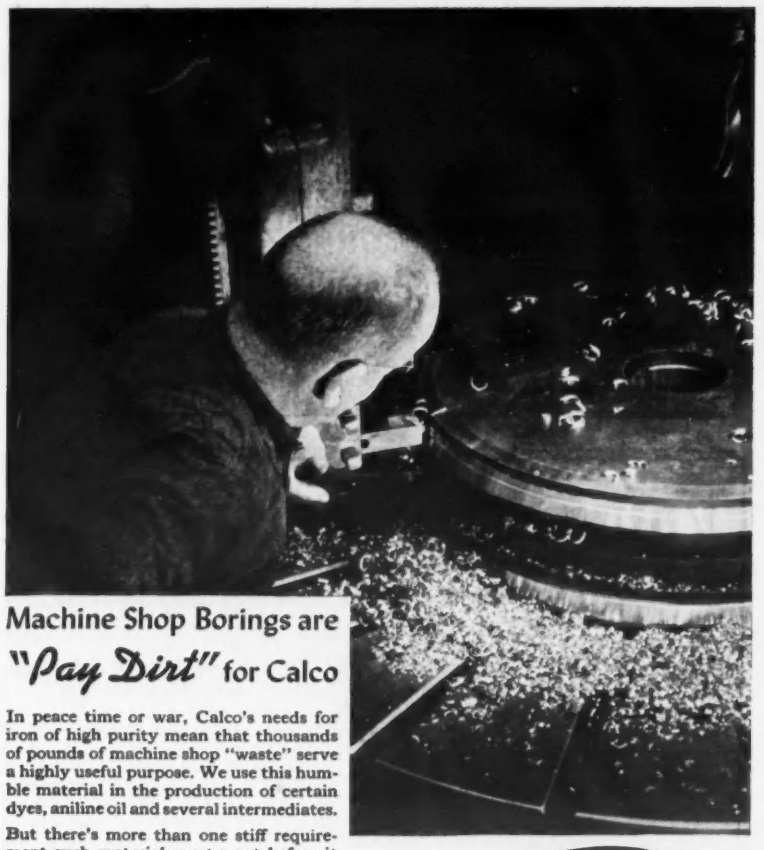
Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.

Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.

Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
44TH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET • LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.



Machine Shop Borings are "Pay Dirt" for Calco

In peace time or war, Calco's needs for iron of high purity mean that thousands of pounds of machine shop "waste" serve a highly useful purpose. We use this humble material in the production of certain dyes, aniline oil and several intermediates.

But there's more than one stiff requirement such material must meet before it qualifies for Calco's use. Depending on its application, it must conform closely to one of five different size specifications. For each use, the percentage of available iron must be uniformly high—and extraneous foreign matter in appreciable amounts means prompt rejection.

This naturally means that each lot of this important raw material must receive many and careful laboratory tests before it is used. For the simple reason that the quality of *all* Calco dyes and other products begins with the raw materials from which they are produced.

Calco Dyes are Better Buys
Calco

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey
Boston • Philadelphia • Providence • New York • Charlotte • Chicago

CHARLES B. CHRYSTAL CO., Inc.
18 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK - JERSEY CITY
MINERALS, CLAYS, COLORS 1897
TALC, PUMICE, TRIPOLI, SILEX
KAOLIN, BENTONITE, WHITING, PRECIP. CHALK, RED OXIDES, EARTH COLORS
MANGANESE, ANTIMONY, TERRA ALBA, QUARTZ, DIATOMACEOUS EARTH
Send for Complete List

SOLVENT RECOVERY
ALCOHOLS, HYDROCARBONS, ESTERS, Etc.
Facilities for Tank Car Quantities
The Allen E. Rogers Corporation
Atlas Terminal Glendale, Queens, New York

USE DRIERITE "The Versatile Desiccant"
FOR DRYING Air, Industrial Gases, Organic Liquids and Solvents, Refrigerants, Biological Serums, Food Products, etc.
Write for Bulletins
W. A. HAMMOND DRIERITE CO., Yellow Springs, Ohio

STEARATES
ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE
Stocks at
• NEW YORK
• CHICAGO
• ST. LOUIS
• PHILADELPHIA
• DALLAS
• MEMPHIS
• SHAWNEE, OKLA.
• LOS ANGELES
• SAN FRANCISCO
• OAKLAND
• SEATTLE
• PORTLAND, ORE.
FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

KRUMBHAAR CHEMICALS INC
DR. WILLIAM KRUMBHAAR, PRESIDENT
South Kearny, N. J.
PHENOLICS and MALEICS
FOR
REPAIRS and MAINTENANCE

the period from July 17 to July 24, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0670	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 17 to July 24, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—In fair demand. Stocks moderate-sized. Tone steady.

Litharge.—Demand limited. Supplies adequate for current requirements. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone.—In good request. Offerings liberal. Market stable.

Red Lead. — In moderate inquiry. Supplies sizable. Tone steady.

Titanium.—With an adequate supply now available in the output of the leading producer's new mills in the Adironacks, other operators in titanium pigments are able to meet their commitments. A fair volume of new business is being booked. Prices remain unchanged.

White Lead. — In brisker request than recently. Stocks fairly liberal. Prices of basic carbonate and basic sulphate well maintained on the basis of the OPA's recent adjustment of ceiling levels for the latter.

Zinc Oxides.—In good demand. Offerings fairly sizable. Market firm.

Driers

A moderate movement of stearates continues to be recorded, and buying interest is keeping up well in palmitates as well as these and other driers, with prices well maintained.

Dry Colors

Only a slow movement is noted in dry and chemical colors, and production in some lines is being slowed down while inventories are being built up.

Alkali Blue Toner.—In only moderate demand. Offerings still quite sizable. Market steady.

Bone Blacks. — In light inquiry. Stocks more than ample for current requirements. Prices well maintained.

Cadmium Colors. — Movement continues restricted by recent WPB order limiting use of cadmium to essential consumers. New buying still on hand-to-mouth basis.

Carbon Blacks. — In fair demand. Supplies ample. Movement into consuming channels is at about the same volume as that for June, which was slightly in excess of that for May. Prices well maintained.

Chrome Colors.—Producers, freed of hitherto existing restrictions on the purchase of basic materials, are keeping their output at fairly sizable levels. In consequence, the supply situation has been eased. Prices of chrome yellow and chrome green firmly held at the higher figure authorized by OPA a week ago.

Lithol Toners.—In good demand. Stocks liberal. Tone steady.

Mercuric Oxides.—Moderate buying interest shown. Offerings limited. Prices firmly held.

Ochers.—A fair demand is reported noted. Supplies light. Tone steady.

Vermillion.—Only a small buying interest is manifested. Offerings ample. Price structure steady.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos. — Normal demand shown. Offerings moderate. Prices unaltered.

Barytes.—In fair inquiry. Supplies increasing. Market steady.

Charcoal.—Small sales recorded at unchanged prices.

China Clay.—Both domestic and foreign grades in light inquiry. Supplies more than ample for current needs. Prices steady.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Demand and offerings continue in normal proportions. Prices well maintained.

Fuller's Earth.—In moderate request. Supplies more than adequate. Prices stable.

Graphite.—Fair inquiry noted. Offerings normal. Tone steady.

Gypsum.—In modest request. Supplies liberal. Tone stable.

Mica.—Paint trade manifesting fair buying interest. Supplies light. Prices firmly held.

Talc.—In brisk call. Offerings limited. Market steady.

Whiting.—In good demand. Supplies fairly large. Prices unchanged.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Material in light to spotty demand. No change as regards quotations.

Cellulose Acetate.—No new features in market. Quotations steady.

Ethyl Cellulose.—Interest light. Allocations rule. No change pricewise.

Nitrocellulose. — War call remains heavy. Quotations confirmed.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Material now under complete allocation. Prices same. No phosphate plasticizers may be used, delivered or accepted after August 1 without specific authorization by WPB, 100 pounds or less in one month excepted.

Triphenyl Phosphate. — Allocations govern transactions. No change quotably. After August 1 no phosphate plasticizers may be used, delivered or accepted without specific authorization by WPB, 100 pounds or less in one month excepted.

Naval Stores

Quiet conditions continued to provail in Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine last week, consumers in many cases still being disposed to adhere to the waiting policy noted in recent preceding weeks. Price movements in rosin were generally moderate and the undertone in the South was regarded by some as firm. Despite the quietness prevailing, sentiment in trade quarters concerning the outlook for business was by no means pessimistic. Consumption in war and other industries is believed to be still large, while estimates of production during the current season are being revised downward by some owing to the labor situation, which is said to be such that the sharp increase in output planned early in the season cannot be carried out. Receipts in the South showed some increase but daily offerings in the Savannah market were rather light to moderate. Stockpile prices were stationery.

Stock Pile Prices

Stockpile prices quoted by the CCC during the week ended July 24 were as follows:—

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Turpentine, gal.	$0.65	$0.65	$0.65	$0.65	$0.65
Rosin, 100 lbs., G.	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
H	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
I	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
K	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
M	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
N	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
WG	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
WW	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
X	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75

CCC Loan Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC under loans to producers at the close of business July 15, 1942:—

Crop year.	Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels	97,250	.....
drums	.....	.....
1939—barrels	56,270	.....
drums	20	.....
1940—barrels	80,287	.....
drums	204,399	.....
1941—barrels	.....	.....
drums	128,146	.....
1942—drums	60,856	25,413
Total	627,228	25,413

Turpentine.—The market here remained quiet, purchasing generally being limited to small lots for prompt shipment, with the movement of such quantities unimportant. The tone was steady.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

NEVILLE RESINS

Available Now!

☆ With the restrictions and slow deliveries on Natural Resins and many of the synthetic resins, many manufacturers are turning to available Neville Coumarone-Indene Resins. Some of the more available grades are listed below.

These resins are neutral, waterproof resistant to chemicals, and soluble in low-priced solvents. Pale or dark colors in 5-160° C melting points.

NEVINDENE*
NUBA*
PARADENE*
"R" RESINS
"G" RESIN
465 RESIN

THE NEVILLE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH • PA.
Chemicals for the Nation's War Effort

A-3 *Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

IDENTICAL

The known consistency of our Metallic Stearates is your guarantee of uniform performance.

METALLIC STEARATES OF KNOWN UNIFORMITY

WARWICK *Chemical Company*

MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS

WEST WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND
580 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.
ROCK HILL, S. C.

© 1942 Warwick Chemical Co.

Save WITH WATERGROUND MICA

With the passage of time the paint film finally fails by a mild chalking. The surface remains always smooth for repainting.

Save FROM PAINT FAILURE
Save TIME IN REPAINTING

STOP CHECKING AND CRACKING AS WELL AS NEED OF SCRAPING AND BURNING OFF

The tiny invisible Mica flakes lie flat and laminated in the vehicle...producing a reinforcing action...which stops checking and cracking.

USE MICA For FILM REINFORCEMENT
MOISTURE RESISTANCE
A BETTER ADHESION

WET GROUND MICA ASSOCIATION, Inc.
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

R.W. Greeff & Co. Inc. RWG New York, U.S.A.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

NOW AVAILABLE IN TANK CAR QUANTITIES

Selling Agents for
SHELL CHEMICAL CO.

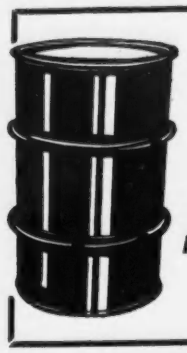
R·W·GREEFF & CO.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA,
NEW YORK CITY

Savannah, July 24.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	58	6,300	80	28	12,756
Tuesday	58	5,350	426	...	13,221
Wednesday	58	4,050	322	77	13,460
Thursday	58½	1,200	280	28	13,718
Friday	58	4,150	154	1	13,871

* No trading.

London, July 24.—Turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt.


STEEL DRUMS
WE BUY
SELL and
Recondition
Acme Steel Drum Company
560 Ferry Street
Newark, N.J.

Chicago—July 24

Turpentine demand fair. Five-drum lots, 72c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 77c.; single drums, 70c.; single barrels, 75c.

Jacksonville, July 24.—Turpentine stock, 10,092 barrels.

Rosin.—There was no broadening of business in the local market in the absence of stimulating developments in the South, such transactions as were noted being confined to small or moderate lots. Prices moved in company with the primary center.

Savannah, July 24.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.83	$2.84	$2.84	$2.84	$2.86
D	...	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.90	2.92
E	...	2.92	2.92	2.93	2.95	2.97
F	...	3.00	2.98	2.95	2.97	3.00
G	...	3.09	3.02	2.97	3.00	3.00
H	...	3.09	3.02	2.99	3.00	3.02
I	...	3.09	3.02	3.01	3.02	3.04
K	...	3.09	3.06	3.02	3.04	3.06
M	...	3.10	3.07	3.05	3.06	3.06
N	...	3.13	3.08	3.05	3.10	3.10
WG	...	3.16	3.10	3.06	3.15	3.17
WW	...	3.21	3.12	3.08	3.18	3.18
X	...	3.21	3.12	3.08	3.18	3.18
	Barrels					
Sales	...	667	222	483	202	43
Receipts	...	304	1,046	721	541	435
Shipments	...	...	180	600	391	...
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	56,500

* No trading.

Jacksonville, July 24.—Rosin stock, 157,469 barrels.

Chicago—July 24

Rosin quiet. Five drum lots:—B grade, $4.14 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.32; M grade, $4.37; W.W. grade, $4.42.

London, July 24.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Ceiling price officially set by government for basic pine oil, which is defined as all natural pine oil, steam and destructively distilled, at 55c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. plant.

Pitch.—Fair movement to local and outside consumers. Market steady.

Rosin Oil.—Buying interest generally limited to comparatively small quantities.

Tar.—Quotations maintained. Tone firm. Demand fairly active.

Shellac

Sellers of shellac on this market did business this past week under the cribbed, cabined and confined conditions bound in the market ever since the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board gave heed to the fact that shellac is a war material and its continued export from Calcutta was uncertain, doubtful, and subject to instant stoppage by an adverse turn in the military situation around India. Every pound of shellac is earmarked for distribution only, and always under the direction of Federal authority. Rumors persist that a still stricter restriction order on the use of this varnish material will soon be issued. Only a small business is being transacted in any lines.

Synthetic Resins

A sizable movement continues to be reported in virtually all synthetic resins at virtually unchanged prices.

Ester Gum.—In moderate demand and light supply. Prices well maintained.

Chlorinated Rubber.—A fair output and movement are reported, despite restrictions still imposed on the production of natural rubber. Greater activity is looked for as the production of synthetic rubber gains headway.

Varnish Gums

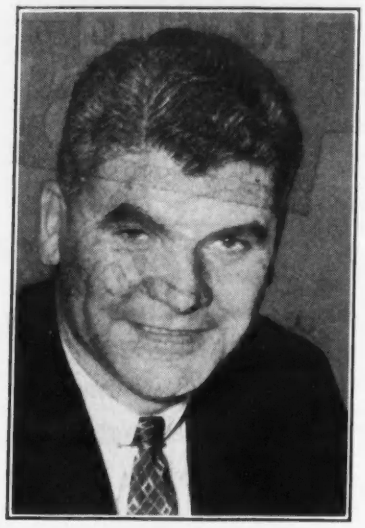
Copal from the Belgian Congo continues to arrive here sporadically, but there are few imports of varieties from the East Indies. Sorted types of copal are in scanty supply, and only the unsorted material is available in quantity. Prices continue well maintained. As previously explained, importers are authorized by an amendment to OPA's M-63 to add to the quoted prices of gums arriving here after June 1 additional charges of approximately 8½ percent for the more costly freight rates, and marine and war-risk insurance.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Although flush production of milk has passed its peak for the season, there is still a plethora of casein pressing on the market. In an effort to move supplies more readily, domestic producers have lowered their prices again, to the extent of an additional half cent to a basis of 14c. per pound, delivered, in bags. Argentine casein has been marked down a half cent further to a cost and freight basis of 10c. per pound. And even these prices might be shaded. The Agricultural Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture has purchased for lend-lease and other purposes during June 39,075,300 pounds of dry skim milk, 650,000 pounds of dry whole milk, and 34,000 pounds of dry milk powder, making its total purchases for the period from March 15, 1941, to June 30, last, 208,779,250 pounds of skim milk, showing an f.o.b. cost of $24,916,261; 5,227,500 pounds of dry whole milk, to a value of $1,388,038, and 34,000 pounds of dry milk powder, at a cost of $7,140, as well as 440,000 pounds of buttermilk and dry sweet cream, at a cumulative cost of $47,137, and 761,000 pounds of dry whey, at a cost of $45,886. Additional imports of Argentine casein, aggregating 2,585 bags, having a combined weight of 336,050 pounds, have been recorded at the port of New York within the past week. But no more import licenses are being granted.

Glue.—There is only a light demand for hide glue. Deliveries against previous commitments are now being made promptly. Bone glue is moving slowly into consuming channels at unchanged prices.

WPB Coatings Chief



E. H. Bucy, chief of the Protective Coatings Section of the WPB Chemicals Branch, from 1934 was technical director in charge of research and development for the Zapon division of the Atlas Powder Company, and previously chief chemist for the Waukegan Chemical Company.

- - - — V - - - —

Buy War Bonds

RED YELLOW IRON OXIDES BROWN BLACK
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, New York
Established 1889

Headquarters for ROSIN OIL
WRITE FOR OUR "PINE TREE PRODUCTS" BOOKLET
NATIONAL ROSIN OIL AND SIZE COMPANY
R. K. O. Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N. Y.
Offices: 3001 West 47th Street, Chicago, Ill. Factory: Savannah, Ga.

PLYMOUTH STEARATES
ALUMINUM — ZINC — CALCIUM — MAGNESIUM
Established Qualities Manufactured for thirty years by
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.
59 Beekman Street, New York City
DISTRIBUTORS: THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND BRANCHES

rubber solutions
FOR PAINT MANUFACTURERS
SPECIAL FORMULA RUBBER CEMENT
FOR INDUSTRIAL USE (on war orders)
RUBBER AND ASBESTOS CORPORATION
27 CORNELISON AVENUE • JERSEY CITY, N. J.

ZOPHAR GILSONITE
ORE IS BOLD AND CLEAN. ALL SCREENED AT THE MINE.
Melting points 275°, 305°, and 330° F.
Carload Shipments from Provo, Utah
L.C.L. Shipments from Brooklyn Warehouse
ZOPHAR MILLS, Inc.
112-26th STREET EST. 1846 BROOKLYN, N.Y.

FERRO DRYALL Tallate DRIERS
TO REPLACE NAPHTHENATES

Characteristics — No high acid values, no reaction with basic pigments. • Stable in concentrated form or diluted with spirits. • Contain some rosin acids. • Minimum discoloration of paints and varnishes. • Excellent drying activity. • Compare them with your usual naphthenate driers, these six—
DRYALL Cobalt Liquid Tallate 4%
DRYALL Cobalt Liquid Tallate 6%
DRYALL Manganese Liquid Tallate 4%
DRYALL Lead Liquid Tallate 16%
DRYALL Zinc Liquid Tallate 7%
DRYALL Zinc Liquid Tallate 5%
FERRO DRIER & CHEMICAL CO.
SOLE SALES AGENT—W. B. LAWSON, INC.
UNION COMMERCE BUILDING • • CLEVELAND, OHIO

THIS TRADE MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
GROUND CLAY
TAINTOR TRADING CO., Inc.
NEW YORK, N Y

FILAC
CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP
HORN, JEFFERYS & CO.
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA
"Available in Flakes"

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue
KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Current Market Quotations

—*Continued from page 25*

Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls.	lb.	.05½- .06
rossed, bls.	lb.	.15 - 18
thin, natural, bls.	lb.	.09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.22 - .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls.	gal.	.72 - .75
leaves, bls.	lb.	.07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).		
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda N.Y.,	ton.	20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00 -32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.		
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock,	ton.	No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.	ton.	.08 - .09
Levant, bgs.	lb.	No prices
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50 - .60

X

Xylol[3,5] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works...	gal.	.35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.30 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.37 - —
3°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Yellow, arsenic[2] sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York	lb.	.52 - .55
bottles, same basis	lb.	.59 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis	lb.	.20 Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.	lb.	.55 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.,	lb.	.60 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.65 - —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.		
Sulphide, orange, cans, works,	lb.	1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16½- —
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Dutch pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .11
Hansa bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.87 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls. works.	lb.	.02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.071 - —
Persian orange (see O).		
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts.	lb.	.1750- .1785
open order.	lb.	.1750- .1785
Navy specifications type, contracts.	lb.	.1750- .1785
open order.	lb.	.1750- .1785
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls.	lb.	.11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, viz.	oz.	3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.20 - —
less than 1,000 lbs, works.	lb.	.25 - —
Zinc,[1,3,5] Metal (see Paint market).		
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 90 lbs. or over.		
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.32½- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½- —
kgs.	lb.	.34½- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.30 - .31
25-lb. jars.	lb.	.36 - —
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.0315- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼- .04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250- —
Zinc, cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33 - .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54 - —
jars	lb.	4.40 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).		
Oxide,[2] pigment, dom., acicular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.		
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
Zinc, oxide, pigment, French process, com'l, lead free red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10 - —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.10½- —
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.		
Lead-free and 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.		
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 - .12
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.13 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots.	lb.	.30 - —
less than ton lots.	lb.	.31 - —
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.60 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.80 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.05 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.80 - —
Zinc, sulphide[1], pure, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.24 - .25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼- —
dlvd. Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

Prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials are published in the first issue of each month.

New Pigments for New Interior Paints!

MAKE YOUR . . .

Casein (Protein Binder) Paints
Resin Emulsion Paints
Resin-Oil Emulsion Paints

WITH THE NEW

ZINC SULFIDE PIGMENTS

ALBALITH 332, 335, 392, 836 (Lithopones)
CRYPTONE BA-40 (Zinc Sulfide—Barium Pigment)
CRYPTONE ZS-830 (Technically Pure Zinc Sulfide)

•

The use of these specially prepared pigments for paints of this type will result in . . .

EASY MIXING . . . HIGH DRY HIDING . . . GOOD HARD FILMS . . . GOOD WASHABILITY . . . LOW COST

Our Technical Service Division will be glad to discuss formulations and to send samples of pigments upon request.

New Jersey Zinc

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
160 FRONT STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

("Where You Can Sell")

Eight-hundred-eighth Recapitulative Instalment—Fully Protected by Copyright

(Parenthetical figures are the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Cadmium Sulphate

(Cadmii Sulphas, Cadmium Sulfuricum, Cadmiumsulfat, Kadmiumsulfat, Schwefelsaures Cadmium, Schwefelsaures Cadmiumoxyd, Schwefelsaures Kadmium, Schwefelsaures Kadmiumoxyd, Solfato de Cadmio, Sulfato di Cadmio, Sulfas Cadmicus, Sulphate de Cadmium)

Agricultural

Decay preventer (U.S. 1704072) for—
Fresh fruit, especially citrus fruit (in proportions of 1 part to 8 parts by weight to 200 parts of water)

Inhibitor (U.S. 1704072) of—
Decay caused by *Pencillium digitatum* and *Pencillium italicum*

Analysis

Catalyst in—
Marsh test for arsenic
Reagent in determining—
Hydrogen sulphide
Reagent in detecting—
Fumaric acid

Chemical

Starting point in making various cadmium salts

Electrical

Metal source in making—
Elements in normal cadmium electric cells (batteries)

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice
Reported useful as—
Local astringent and stimulant
Reported useful in treating—
Eye diseases Gonorrhea

Cobalt Bromide

(Bromure de Cobalt, Bromure Cobalteux, Bromocobalt, Bromokobalt, Bromuro de Cobalt, Bromuro Cobaltico, Bromuro Cobaltoso, Cobaltous Bromide, Kobaltbromur)

Chemical

Catalyst (U.S. 1702711) in making—
Aryl cyanides Benzonitrile

Didymium-Polymethylene Dicarboxylate

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1702847) in making—
Monocyclic ketones and their alkyl derivatives having more than nine ring members

Ethyl Bromoacetate

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Military

As a military poison gas

Honey

(Clarified Honey, Gereinigter Honig, Honig, Mel, Mel Depuratum, Mel Despumatum, Mellite Simple, Miel, Miel Depurada, Miel Despume, Miele, Miele Depurato, Purified Honey)

(This product is available in two forms—(1) crude, or ordinary, and (2) purified, or clarified; purified is ordinary commercial honey melted and strained, the specific gravity, if necessary, being adjusted by the addition of distilled water)

Apiarian

Food for—
Bees

Aviation

Treating agent (U.S. 1427941) for—
Airplane fabrics

Beverage

Mild substitute for—
Sugar
Starting point in making—
Mead (the old English fermented beverage)
Sweetener and flavoring agent for—
Cocktails Cordials
Sodawater and other soft drinks
Whiskey drinks, rock-and-rye, and the like

Cellulose Products

Plasticizer (U.S. 1421341) for—
Cellulose ester films

Cosmetic

Ingredient of—
Creams, hand-smoothing lotions, and the like
Dentifrices

Dairy

Mild substitute for—
Sugar
Sweetener and flavoring agent for—
Ice cream mixes
Milk drink mixes

Food

Coating, candying, and flavoring agent for—
Ham
Finely flavored spreading agent for—
Bread, toast, muffins, crumpets, scones, and the like
Sweetener and flavoring agent for—
Baked products, such as honey cakes, coffee cakes, pecan rolls, and the like
Bread doughs
Candies, candy bars, rolls, and the like
Canned products, such as fruits and the like (when all honey is used in canning, it may give the product a definite honey flavor which some enjoy, but the true flavor of the fruit is lost—honey varies in flavor and this is attributed to the fact that the aromatic substances the bees gather in the nectar differ according to the flowers; some prefer the milder-flavored honey, such as clover, for all-around canning purposes although a spicy-flavored honey is excellent for pickling and for conserves made from tart fruits, such as gooseberries and rhubarb—For pickles and conserves, all honey may replace the sugar, as the honey flavor adds its lure to the piquancy of the product, mingling with the spices and vinegars in harmony—in canning fresh pineapple, half honey and half sugar is recommended as pale fruit needs a pale syrup)
Desserts, puddings, and the like
Fillings for pastries and other baked goods
Jams, jellies, fruit butters, preserves, pickles, and fruit sauces (recommended use is half-and-half with sugar—in some of these combinations honey may replace the sugar entirely, but as a rule a finer-flavored and better-textured product is obtained, particularly in jellies, by using half-and-half proportions of the two sweets—in jelly-making, the use of all honey may mask the fruit flavor and produce a slightly sticky texture, but, in fruit butters and marmalades, all honey serves very well)
Various proprietary food products

Ink

Thickener for—
Printing inks

Insecticide

Bait for—
Ant poisons and other insecticides

Mechanical

Antifreeze in—
Automobile and similar radiators (on account of the carbon in honey the solution, while a good antifreeze, is objectionable if the liquid becomes low through leakage or if for any other reason it boils, for the water passages are apt to become clogged with a gummy carbon, the radiator especially; low grades of honey are used for this purpose and, on the whole, it was more popular ten years ago than now)

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (U.S. 1511874) of compound suitable for protecting—
Fluorescent substances
Ultraviolet rays
X-rays
Preageing medium for—
Tobacco pipes (offers advantage of quick charring)

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Filler for—
Waxes

Pharmaceutical

Compounding agent in making—
Borated honey
Honey of rose
Other preparations
In compounding and dispensing practice
Reported useful in treating—
Foul ulcers Sore throat
Sweetener and demulcent in—
Gargles
Sweetener, base, and vehicle in—
Laxatives
Lozenges, candy medicaments, throat and cold remedies and the like
Medicinal preparations
Pills

Photographic

Ingredient (U.S. 1511874) of—
Compound for protecting against photochemical processes

Sporting Goods

Substitute for—
Glycerin in golf balls (being relatively heavy, honey gives the ball good carrying capacity and momentum, while it is proof against disadvantages said sometimes to attend the use of glycerin)

Textile

Impregnating agent (U.S. 1427941) for—
Tent fabrics

Tobacco

Hygroscopic agent for—
Tobacco
Flavoring agent and sweetener in—
Chewing tobacco
Pipe tobacco

Lanthanum-Polymethylene Dicarboxylate

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1702846) in making—
Monocyclic ketones and their alkyl derivatives having more than nine ring members

1-Methyl-5-chlor-2-cyanobenzene-3-thioglycollic Acid

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1703145) in making—
1-Methyl-5-chlorobenzene-2-carboxamino-3-thioglycollic acid, with the aid of sulphuric acid

Nickel Bromide

(Bromnickel, Bromure de Nickel, Bromure Nickeleux, Bromuro di Nichele, Bromuro de Niquel, Nickelbromur, Nickelous Bromide)

Chemical

Catalyst (U.S. 1702711) in making—
Aryl cyanides Benzonitrile

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Potassium Sulphocyanide

(Potassium Rhodanide, Potassium Sulphocyanate, Potassium Thiocyanate, Potassium Thiocyanide, Sulphocyanide of Potash)

Analysis

Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry

Cellulose Products

Process material in making—
Cellulose acetate

Chemical

Process material in making—
4-Amino-S-argentothiosalicylic acid
4-Amino-2-auromercaptobenzoic acid and sodium salt
4-Amino-2-mercaptobenzoic acid
4-Aminothiosalicylic acid
Intermediates
Methylhexamethylenetetramine thiocyanate
4-Nitro-2-thiocyanobenzoic acid
Starting point in making—
Allyl mustard oil (artificial mustard oil, also known as allyl isothiocyanate), with the aid of allyl iodide or allyl bromide
Copper sulphocyanide
Cyanides
Methyl sulphocyanide
Other sulphocyanides
Potassium cyanide
Potassium ferrocyanide
Potassium salts
Thioureas

Dye

Process material in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs

Insecticide and Fungicide

Process material in making—
Fungicides
Exterminators of tree bacteria

Metallurgical

Electrolyte ingredient in depositing of—
Bismuth Cadmium

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Starting point in making—
Yellow pigments with the aid of potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid

Pharmaceutical

Sulphocyanide source in making—
Organic pharmaceutical proprietary products

Photographic

Sulphocyanide source in making—
Antiseptic photographic film

Plastics

Setting accelerator for—
Urea-formaldehyde condensates

Refrigeration

Ingredient of—
Low-freezing solutions

Textile

Process material in—
Dyeing processes
Printing processes

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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Linseed Oil Reduced by Crushers — Flaxseed Crop Accounts Favorable—Cottonseed Oil Remains Dull—Cotton News Good — New Ceiling Prices on Imported Oils

Business in miscellaneous vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases remained slow last week. In some quarters the volume of inquiries and orders received was lighter than in recent preceding periods, this being attributed to the announcement of new ceiling prices for various imported vegetable products and domestic tallow and greases. The new ceiling prices for vegetable oils became effective July 25 while those for animal products will not apply until August 1. As a result of these new price and other regulations both sellers and buyers were inclined to hold off. Linseed oil was reduced by crushers, the downward trend being attributed to favorable crop news and sluggishness of trade. The markets for cottonseed oil and lard futures remained quiet. Price changes in soybean futures were moderate.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated. — Output continued to move steadily on contracts and new orders. Market firm.

Chinawood.—Reports of occasional transactions in resale oil at 1c. to 2c. below prevailing market prices. Effective July 25, ceiling price for drums, car lots, 39c. per pound.

Coconut.—Local market bare of offerings. Effective July 25, ceiling price for crude Manila oil, bulk, c.i.f., 8.35c. per pound; refined, edible, ex tax, 9.85c.

Corn.—Offerings light, crude and refined. Producers reported sold ahead. Market firm.

Cottonseed. — Fair movement of moderate lots. Market steady.

Oiticica. — Ceiling price, effective July 25, officially set at 25c. per pound for commercial grade, liquid, tankcars.

Olive. — Consumers generally purchasing for current requirements. Market steady.

Peanut.—Quiet in absence of offerings. Market firm. Quotations nominal.

Perilla.—Crude ceiling price, 24½c. per pound, tankcars.

Rapeseed. — Denatured oil ceiling price, 11½c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f. New York. Local stocks small.

Soybean.—Reports current of sales of crude oil at 11¼c. per pound, upward, tankcars, Western mill.

Price Changes

Advanced

Soybean meal, $1 per ton

Reduced

Chinawood oil, drums, 2¼c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 4/10c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, liquid, ¼c. per lb.
Palm oil, Niger, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.2	193.9	194.3	161.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 24

Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, crude, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, July-forward, 11¼c. to 11⅜c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quiet. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing July 24	Closing July 17
Oct.	$1.77¼	$1.71	$1.71¼	$1.75½
Dec.	1.79⅛	1.73	1.73⅛	...

San Francisco—July 22

Fair inquiry for some vegetable oils.

Chinawood.—Quoted 37½c. per pound in tankcars, nominally.

Coconut, Crude.—Ceiling set at 8c., tankcars, Coast.

Sesame, Crude. — From Guatemalan seed; 14.30c. per pound in tankcars is reported ceiling, but sellers here unable to determine whether this is San Francisco or New York basis.

Palm, Crude. — Ceiling at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, Coast.

Rapeseed, Denatured.—Ceiling is 11½c. per pound, tankcars, Coast.

Linseed Oil

Changes in flaxseed quotations generally moderate. Linseed oil lower. Meal steady.

Minneapolis, July 24.—Flaxseed quiet and easy. Crushers are waiting for new-crop quality as they have plenty of old stuff on hand to care for requirements up to the time new begins to come on the market in adequate volume. Arrive offerings increased daily through the week ending Monday and then dropped off sharply on account of the lowering of prices. Today the market had a snappy run-up and heavier purchases are expected to develop over night. Harvest in Iowa will start before this week is out and will become quite general next week if the weather is good. Harvest of southern Minnesota flax is expected to start before next week is out and to become quite general during the following week. In the opinion of the trade the last government estimate of acreage and probable production was too low, and fine growing weather of the past three or four days has offset the ravages of rust. In spite of rust, some believe that the total crop will exceed the official estimate as of July 1. Since last Friday night, weather over most territory has been moderately cool and breezy, almost perfect for this time of the year. Crushers were good buyers of futures on all declines and on a scale down.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	July	Sept.
Saturday	$2.42½	$2.42½	$2.42½
Monday	2.41½	2.41¼	2.41¼
Tuesday	2.41	2.42	2.42
Wednesday	2.43	2.43	2.44
Thursday	2.43	2.43	2.44
Friday	2.41½	2.42½	2.43¾

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1942	Receipts 1941	Shipments 1942	Shipments 1941
This week	99,400	141,400	89,000	93,400
Since Sept. 1.	13,743,500	5,096,600	2,333,900	1,856,000

Buenos Aires, July 24.—Flaxseed, $1.35⅞ per bushel. Exports this week, 43,000

Linseed Oil

Two reductions in linseed oil prices last week carried the market down to the lowest point touched since last March. The decline was attributed mainly to very favorable reports concerning the progress of the flaxseed crop, the failure of demand for oil to improve and keener competition among sellers.

Predictions were heard that with a continuation of favorable weather for the flaxseed crop during the next few weeks, production for the season may exceed the recent government estimate which pointed to the record-breaking yield of 41,592,000 bushels. Demand for linseed oil has been curtailed in some cases by the shortage of other raw materials, notably burlap which has caused a curtailment of linoleum production. In 1941 makers of linoleum and oilcloth consumed 110,236,000 pounds of linseed oil out of a total consumption in all industries of 539,362,000 pounds.

On the other hand some regarded the decline in linseed oil last week as likely to prove only temporary. Consumption in war and other industries is still large, heavy purchases have been made in recent months for export and further important takings are expected. It is contended, too, that the large increase in production of flaxseed in this country is more than offset by the prospect of greatly curtailed importations from Argentina.

Meantime flaxseed prices are far above the levels prevailing last season and, in the opinion of some, seem likely to remain so for many months to come.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

RUFATS
(HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS)

NO. 52	TITER	52°C
	I. VAL	6
	ACID NO.	190
NO. 60	TITER	53°C
	I. VAL	25
	ACID NO.	195
NO. 70	TITER	57°C
	I. VAL	13
	ACID NO.	192
NO. 75	TITER	58°C
	I. VAL	8
	ACID NO.	192

WILSON & CO. INC.
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)

RUBY OLEINE BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND (*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)

PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

CHINA WOOD OIL
WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION
Woolworth Building
New York, N. Y.
SPOT FUTURE

Stearic Acid Oleic Acid Fatty Acids
(RED OIL)
A. GROSS & CO., 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1837 FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J.
ASHLAND 4-8251 CABLE: GROSSRAY

ZINC, U. S. P. MAGNESIUM **STEARATES** ALUMINUM, Mono-, Di-, Tri-, Stearate CALCIUM
Uniform Quality, for All Uses
THE CAPITAL CITY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio

THE BRODÉ CORPORATION
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
Domestic and Export
PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED PEANUTS and SOY BEANS
Members—Memphis Merchants Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Meal)
New York Produce Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Oil)
Codes: Yopps, Robinsons, Bentleys A B C, 5th Edition Peerless

EMERY
America's largest producers of
STEARIC and OLEIC ACIDS
All Grades Saponified and Distilled
FATTY ACIDS · GLYCERINE · PITCH
SPECIAL FATTY ACID DERIVATIVES
Since 1840
EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC.
Originators of Twitchell Process
New York CINCINNATI, OHIO Lowell, Mass.
Stocks in All Principal Cities

WOBURN
DEGREASING CO. OF N. J. Harrison, N. J.

Offers

Quantity Production of Glycerine-Free

COCOANUT FATTY ACID REPLACEMENTS

For the SOAP and COSMETIC Industries

Extensive commercial use has shown that these products have lathering qualities similar to that of cocoanut oil, and result in soaps with a body similar to that of cocoanut soaps.

THREE BLENDS to meet your particular requirements:

C — clear, light brown liquid — Titre °C, 21-25
CH — clear, light liquid — Titre °C, 21-25
CW — clear, white liquid — Titre °C, 11-15

FATTY ACIDS	PRINCIPAL USES	CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS			
		Acid No.	Saponification No.	Iodine No.	Titre °C
Cocoanut Fatty Acid Replacements					
1. Fatty Acid Blend C	Soaps, shaving creams, shampoos	198-208	200-210	95-105	21-25
2. Fatty Acid Blend CH	Lightest colored soaps, shaving creams, shampoos; dry cleaning soaps	198-208	200-210	95-105	21-25
3. Fatty Acid Blend CW	Lightest colored soaps, shaving creams, shampoos; dry cleaning soaps	198-208	200-210	80-90	11-15

bushels, all to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels— This year.	Last year.
United States	8,943,000	9,771,000
United Kingdom	1,219,000	940,000
Continent	303,000	618,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	24,000	930,000
Totals	10,489,000	12,259,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	27,560,000
Previous week	27,560,000
Last year	15,748,000

Hull, July 24.—Flaxseed, La Plata, £19⅛ per ton; Bombay, £26¼.

Linseed Oil.—The market had an easier tone, quotations being reduced four points by crushers. New business continued slow, consumers still being disposed to hold aloof in view of the favorable character of reports concerning the progress of the flaxseed crop. The movement on contracts was fair here and sufficient to prevent any addition of consequence to supplies at the mills. According to official statistics, production of linseed oil during the second quarter of the current year was 241,015,000 pounds, or 31 percent more than in the same time last year. Stocks of oil at the mills at the close of June were 155,991,000 pounds, against 104,482,000 pounds last year.

Minneapolis, July 24.—Oil trade of the past week was limited and without important features. Manufacturers bought a few small lots for July-August shipment, and the government was in the market for moderate quantities. Shipping instructions good on the average, but not as good as recently. Quotations on tankcar lots, 12.6c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 13.5c. per pound; warehouse lots, 13.9c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	5,300,000	5,800,000
Since Sept. 1	223,990,000	187,370,000

San Francisco, July 22.—Linseed oil quieter. California's flax receipts as of July 17 amounted to 3,115,803 bushels. Oil quoted:—Tankcars, 12.7c. per pound; drums, car lots, ex mill, 13.6c.; drum lots, ex warehouse, 14c.

London, July 24.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—The local market had a steady tone. Fair contract movement.

Minneapolis, July 24.—Quite a sharp improvement in the demand for meal for September - December shipment, and prices for that period gained considerably, but the market for July-August shipment was limited. Quotations on car-load lots, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis, $31.50 to $32; September-December shipment, $32.50 to $33.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	7,510,000	6,400,000
Since Sept. 1	390,840,000	319,402,000

Cottonseed Oil

Southern and local markets quiet. Cotton crop news mainly favorable.

Cottonseed Oil.—The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures presented few features of interest last week, trading still being extremely quiet. Southern markets for crude oil were also dull and seemed likely to remain so until new-crop seed commences to move to the mills, as unsold supplies of oil in the hands of crushers are reported to have been closely cleaned up in many cases.

Cotton crop news was mainly favorable. Reports of weevil damage continued to be received, but there was less rain over the belt and temperatures were higher everywhere, these conditions having a tendency to check weevil activity. Picking was in progress in parts of the Southwest.

Live hogs were generally firm, although marketing continued liberal, receipts in the principal Western centers for four days of the week aggregating 260,000 heads, against 171,000 head in the same time last year. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased 2,753,050 pounds during the first half of July, leaving a total on July 15 of only 20,783,642 pounds, or nearly 75,000,000 pounds less than a year ago.

According to a report from Washington late in the week the CCC will soon announce a price supporting program for cottonseed and for vegetable oils and protein by-products.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 20 to July 24, inclusive, comprised 16 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
September	14.10	14.10	14.05@14.13
October	13.96	13.95	13.95@14.00
December	13.89	13.89	13.85@13.88

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, July 24.—Cottonseed oil continues quiet. Refined, edible oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, July 24.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 44s. 6d. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 31s. 1½d.

Cake and Meal.—A steady tone was reported in Southern markets. Fair meal movement.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—July 22

Cottonseed meal, 8 percent, $36.50 to $37 per ton, Southeastern mill points. Prime crude oil as ceiling. Cotton boll development being forced by high temperatures. Where rains have not been frequent, weather is checking boll weevil.

Memphis—July 23

No recent trading in crude cottonseed oil. Apparently no unsold stocks. Crude soybean oil 11¼c. bid; some few tanks available at 11⅜c., Decatur basis. Trading light. Few tanks crude peanut oil available at 13c., Southeast; 12½c., Texas, prompt August shipment. Some bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil available at 13.99c., Memphis. Prime 41 percent cottonseed meal $35.50 per ton, Memphis. Valley bulk cake $30.50 per ton. Bulk hulls $6.50 to $7.00 per ton, mill points. Stocks about exhausted. Cotton crop continues to make favorable progress. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	July 16	July 23
October	$35.65@—	$35.50@36.00
December	36.15@—	35.80@36.35

Fatty Acids

No broadening of business was noted, consumers being disposed in many cases to adhere to a very conservative course in making purchases pending further developments in raw material. Quotations were generally well maintained.

Chicago—July 24

Fatty acids fairly active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound, tankcar; 17¾c. to 18c., drums, car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 13¾c. to 14c. per pound, tankcar; 14¼c. to 14½c., drums, car lots; 14¾c. to 15c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Local market was quiet and steady. Primary situation unchanged.

Menhaden.—Refined oil quiet and firm. Fishing reports still generally unfavorable.

Sardine.—Inquiry for refined limited to small lots. Market steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—July 22

Menhaden fishing in Chesapeake Bay continues poor. Results further north are similar. Several factories in lower Chesapeake have cut out. Some boats have been taken over by the government and others are expected to follow. Ceiling price of 66.6c. per gallon still prevails. Refined oil quiet at 77c. to 78c. per gallon.

San Francisco—July 22

Although offerings of new season crude California sardine oil continued to be rather sparse, on the other hand, prospective purchasers were beginning to lose some of their zeal in the face of lowerings in competitive materials. Trading was narrow and the posting of 66.6c. per gallon—the ceiling figure—remains.

The season here in northern California is expected to open on August 1—the legal date for the start of operations.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Spot trade quieter. Effective August 1, house grease ceiling 8¼c. per pound, producer's plant.

Lard.—Local quotations maintained. Tone firm. Fair demand for moderate lots.

Tallow.—Trade quieter, consumers holding off for further developments. Effective August 1, extra ceiling price 8⅝c. per pound, producer's plant.

Chicago, July 24.—Fats and greases are quiet. Choice white grease, 9.71c. per

—*Continued on page* 45

Vegetable Oils Needed from Latin America

—*Continued from page* 7

palmitic acid. The presence of lauric and similar acids in coconut and related oils is responsible for the free-lathering property of soaps made from these oils.

Glycerin Yield

More important at the present time than the superior soapmaking properties of coconut-type oils, is the fact that all of these oils yield appreciably larger quantities of by-product glycerin than is the case with stearin-type oils, such as tallow. Each ton of coconut oil, or its equivalent, consumed in the soapkettle produces —assuming 80 percent efficiency of recovery—277 pounds of 80 percent glycerin, whereas each ton of tallow or stearin-type fat or oil yields only 216 pounds of 80 percent glycerin.

On the basis of the 590,000,000 pounds of coconut, babassu, and palm-kernel oils consumed in 1940 in the production of soap, there would be produced—assuming an average recovery of 80 percent—81,715,000 pounds of 80 percent glycerin. If all of this oil had been replaced with tallow or stearin-type oils, the recovery of glycerin would have amounted to only 63,720,000 pounds of 80 percent grade, or a difference of 18,445,000 pounds.

The three principal free-lathering soap oils, coconut, babassu, and palm-kernel, constitute 25 percent of the total oils used in the soapkettle. Consumption of these three principal free-lathering soap oils by the soap industry is shown in table 2. The consumption of these oils by the soap industry represents only a part of their total consumption, but may, as in the case of coconut oil, amount to 75 percent of the total factory consumption, the remainder being consumed in other channels, principally for food.

Babassu Oil

Brazil abounds in a species of palm known botanically as *Orbignya barbosiana burret*[1] and locally as babacu, or babassu in English. The actual extent of the distribution of this palm, the number of trees, and the potential yield of oil are unknown. The United States Tariff Commission (3) reported an estimated total annual yield of the Brazilian babassu forests exceeded 1,000,000 short-tons of kernels. Assuming a 63 percent yield, the estimated potential supply of oil would be 1,260,000,000 pounds annually.

The tree grows wild in the States of Maranhao, Amazonas, Bahia, Para, Piauhy, Ceara, Matto Grosso, and Goyaz. The same or closely related species are reported in Mexico. Creditable reports place the number of babassu palms in the State of Piauhy as 400,000,000 and in the State of Maranhao as 200,000,000. Most of the exports originate in the State of Maranhao.

Much of the country which abounds in babassu palms is sparsely settled and impenetrable since neither highways nor railroads traverse the tropical forests. Collection of the nuts is, therefore, practicable only in areas adjacent to river transportation. After the nuts are gathered there remains the problem of cracking them and separating the kernels in a condition suitable for transportation.

The kernels are encased in a very hard, more or less elongated or elliptical shell. The nuts are cracked by hand labor in a very primitive fashion and the work is extremely arduous. The kernels are usually separated from the cracked nuts by women and children. Reports relative to the average daily production vary from 10 pounds to 45 pounds of kernels per worker. Many attempts have been made to develop and introduce machines to perform this cracking operation, and although several machines have been manufactured and placed on the market, they have not been used to any appreciable extent.

According to the above-mentioned report of the United States Tariff Commission "several unsuccessful attempt at large-scale exploitation of the babassu forests have been made by foreign firms. The failure of these attempts is attributed to the difficulties of gathering and transporting the nuts, and particularly to the unavailability of a satisfactory machine for cracking their thick, hard shell." Recently a large North American firm of food processors has, with financial assistance from Brazil, undertaken the large-scale development of the babassu oil industry.

Early this year a commission of vegetable oil experts, representing various agencies of the United States government and industry, visited Brazil at the latter country's invitation to obtain firsthand information concerning the problems requiring solution, and to offer suggestions as to the best methods of furthering the development of the babassu and other vegetable oil resources. The Agricultural Division of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs has sent a vegetable oil expert to Brazil to deal with problems of acreage expansion, financing, transportation, and labor involved in increased production of coconut, palm, and other vegetable oils (4).

Table 2

Annual Factory Consumption of Lauric Acid-Type Soap Oils

	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent
Coconut, 1941	637,970,000	484,124,000	75.9	106,011,000	16.6
1940	528,203,000	396,857,000	75.1	94,048,000	17.8
1936-40	528,104,000	337,674,000	63.9	151,900,000	28.7
Babassu, 1941	38,977,000	29,753,000	76.3	7,623,000	19.6
1940	55,481,000	41,221,000	74.3	12,288,000	22.1
1936-40	45,794,000	22,089,000	48.2	21,432,000	46.8
Palmkernel, 1941	10,364,000	1,113,000	11.7	7,877,000	76.0
1940	6,773,000	197,000	2.9	5,918,000	87.3
1936-40	51,487,000	34,262,000	66.5	15,046,000	6'65

The quantities of coconut-type oils used for edible purposes in the United States have been steadily decreasing in recent years, and it will probably disappear altogether during the war. However, this loss will not be greatly felt since equally serviceable products can be produced by the hydrogenation of domestic oils. The same statement does not hold with respect to the quantities of oils normally used in the production of soaps and soap products.

Prior to the beginning of hostilities in the Pacific, coconut and palmkernel oils were imported primarily from the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies. Small quantities of these oils were obtained from South and Central America and West Africa. In recent years the use of Far Eastern palm-kernel oil for soapmaking purposes has been decreasing, and the use of Brazilian babassu oil for the same purpose has been increasing.

Fortunately, Latin America has vast resources in the form of numerous varieties of palms capable of supplying all the requirements of the Western Hemisphere for lauric acid-type of oils. Hilditch (2) lists thirty-one species of palms native to South and Central America which yield fats and oils similar in composition to coconut oil. Only six or eight of these oils have appeared in commerce in the United States, and nearly all of these in only very limited quantities. Unfortunately, the large-scale exploitation of these resources has not been possible in the past for a number of reasons, including both technologic and economic ones. The time is propitious for the development of practically all of these resources, especially since certain factors which have mitigated against their development have disappeared with the advent of the war in the Pacific.

In order to understand the nature of the problems involved in developing these resources, the past and present status of some of the more promising of these oils will be reviewed.

[1] The nomenclature used in reference to oilpalms and other tropical plants is that currently followed by the United States Department of Agriculture and was kindly furnished by the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry.

(To be continued)

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American Metals Company, this city, has elected as vice-presidents Walter Hochschild, who has been secretary, and Norman Hickman, manager of sales.

Cottonseed Crushings Off

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 to June 30, 1942, and 1941, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1942	Tons 1941
Receipts	3,932,241	4,470,696
Crushed	3,946,664	4,319,197
On hand June 30.	116,106	190,431

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1942	Pounds 1941
Produced	1,228,850,000	1,399,183,000
Shipped	1,229,490,000	1,397,845,000
On hand June 30.	51,291,000	51,961,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1942	Pounds 1941
Produced	1,120,866,000	1,294,824,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand June 30.	369,745,000	372,756,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1942	Tons 1941
Produced	1,721,279	1,918,086
Shipped	1,635,008	1,773,312
On hand June 30.	250,715	224,275

Hulls

	Tons 1942	Tons 1941
Produced	976,549	1,085,975
Shipped	1,054,095	925,459
On hand June 30.	73,893	181,430

Linters

	Bales 1942	Bales 1941
Produced	1,162,485	1,183,891
Shipped	1,234,994	1,133,910
On hand June 30.	50,645	179,321

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Linseed Oil Output Up

The production of linseed oil and the crush of flaxseed during the second quarter of 1942 was considerably larger than in the corresponding period last year, according to a preliminary report issued last week by the Bureau of Census. Data for the quarter ended June 30, 1942, for all mills engaged in the crushing of flaxseed, with comparisons for the same quarter in 1941, follow:—

	1941	1942
Mills crushing flaxseed	30	35
Flaxseed crushed, tons	262,809	350,723
Linseed oil produced, pounds	183,309,000	241,015,000
Stocks of flaxseed at mills June 30, tons.	98,017	111,022
Stocks of linseed oil at June 30, pounds.	104,482,000	155,991,000

Oils, Fats, Waxes

Fats and Greases

—*Continued from page* 44

pound; stearin, prime, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 9.71c. per pound.

Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing July 24	Closing July 17
Cash	$12.90	$12.70	$12.90	$12.70
Sept.	12.90	12.85	12.90	12.82
Dec.	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.87

Animal Oils

Degras.—Consumers purchasing for current needs. Quotations maintained.

Lard.—Fair movement of moderate quantities. Market firm.

Neatsfoot.—Inquiry fairly active. Production of some grades discontinued.

Chicago, July 24.—Animal oils fairly active. Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. to 15c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c. to 13.04c. per pound; extra, 12¾c.; prime tallow oil, acidless, 13⅝c. to 13¾c. per pound, tanks.

Waxes

Demand was reported very fair in the market for waxes generally. Sellers of carnauba wax indicated that their business was restricted to such as could be taken for delivery out of spot stocks. So far as goods for future arrival were concerned, conditions and government controls were such as to make it almost impossible to do anything and not show a blot of red ink on each entry in the ledger. Consumption of beeswax was very good and full prices were observed and obtained. No chance to shade ceiling existed last week. Candelilla was active in keeping with the carnauba situation, but it was not too easy to get goods all rail from Mexico. Transport facilities from that country were jammed to full and overflowing.

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Core Oil Exempt from GMPR

Core oils and core washing oils have been exempted from GMPR provisions because their major ingredients —linseed oil and naval stores—do not come under OPA ceilings.

The exemption was made July 23 by Price Administrator Leon Henderson in amendment 17 to section 1499.26 of the regulation, effective July 27.

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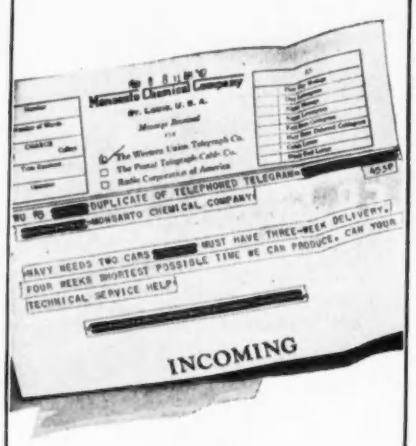
The Navy asked the impossible— and got it...*in a week!*

One of a series of cases from the files of Monsanto's Technical Service Department which show how skill, experience and ingenuity can solve many critical wartime production problems. For obvious reasons names and any identifying clues have been omitted.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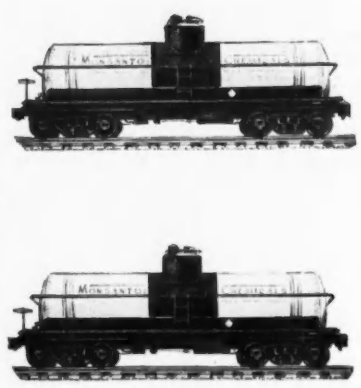
TECHNICAL SERVICE HELP
INCOMING

1. This is the wire a hopeful sales correspondent recently marked "RUSH—Technical Service, please handle!" It was signed by a Monsanto customer of long standing.

═══ was a product manufactured by the customer largely from raw materials supplied by Monsanto. To produce the quantity needed and to meet Navy specifications would ordinarily require a series of relatively simple but time-consuming operations.

2. But in two days Technical Service had worked out a new manufacturing process telescoping several of the previous steps into one...on the third day production was started . . . and within a week, two tank cars of the product were on their way to the Navy, *two weeks ahead of the specified delivery date!*

Obviously not all the problems referred to Monsanto Technical Service these hectic days are so quickly or happily solved.



3. You will find, however, that two factors often give Monsanto technical men a head start towards a solution; (1) a thorough understanding of *your* basic problems; (2) a broad knowledge of their *own* business which springs from the very breadth and variety of Monsanto's chemical manufacturing experience. Finally, you will find them especially eager to help on war production problems. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, U. S. A.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Riboflavin Reduced—Agricultural Marketing Administration Wants More Spray Milk Powder—WPB Branch Spurs Crude Tartar Recovery—Rubber Survey by Chief Justice

Developments in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week included a move by the Beverage and Tobacco branch of the War Production Board presumably to increase domestic production of argols and wine lees in the nation's wineries; a decline in the price of riboflavin; and the call of the Agricultural Marketing Administration for a larger output of spray process milk powder.

Presumably, the B&T branch of WPB seeks more crude tartar from the wineries. The announcement of B&T said that the United States in 1941 produced 14,000,000 pounds of "cream of tartar"; that 1942 production will be but 5,000,000; and that the wine industry has a capacity to produce 10,000,000 pounds a year was a bad muffing of facts. What B&T probably meant was crude tartar, argols, or wine lees. Wineries do not produce cream of tartar.

The decline in riboflavin prices merely extended the downward trend of all synthetic vitamin prices. The other articles within that group lacked change last week.

Lend-lease operations of the AMA call for more spray process milk powder. To get it, AMA raised its price for western spray and, to discourage production or roller process material, it cut its price on that item. Local prices remain unchanged.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Activity unabated. Prices on low side. Trend still favors buyers.

Acid, Boric.—Good call. Active future interest. Production in high gear.

Acid, Citric.—Curtailment soft drink production eases supply situation on this acid. Still no surplus in sight.

Acid, Tartaric.—WPB branch strives for larger recovery domestic crude tartar. Beverage and tobacco branch sending consulant to wineries to spur production. Recent act of Portugal, confining cargoes on Portuguese ships to Portuguese products stops chance of continued imports of acids and raw material from Spain. Argentina and Chilean cargoes still available. Italy and France naturally out.

Alcohol.—Congress determined to force wider use farm products in alcohol production. This farmer aid tagged to national artificial rubber program. Bill passed by Senate strips WPB of authority over rubber made from agricultural products. Creates separate agency to control and promote this phase of war program. House considers bill. Reported President might veto legislation. President names Chief Justice, U. S. Supreme Court, to study entire rubber situation.

Ammonia Benzoate.—Active and in low supply. Strong prices.

Ammonia Citrate. — Inquiry up. Sales broader. Stocks conservative.

Ammonia Glycerophosphate.—Firm. Active. Excellent fuure interest.. Production conservative, some quarters.

Amyl Acetate.—Good movement, both kinds. Firm, stable market.

Antipyrene. — Broad need exists. Production moving well. Stable.

Argols. — Larger recovery from domestic wineries sought by WPB beverage and tobacco branch. Details in acid, tartric, report.

Bismuth Metal and Salts. — Consumption, metal and salts, broad and active. Prices firm under excellent stabilization. Stability purely voluntary.

Borax.—No let down in national need. Strong, active situation.

Bromine and Bromides.—Subject to stimulated consumption incident to broad war program. Specially bromine for the gasoline needed by fighter and bomber planes.

Brucine.—In low supply. Strong, suitable for any derivative of nux vomica.

Cadmium.—Broad national consump-

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Riboflavin, 15c. per gram.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
236.6	236.6	236.6	213.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

A Halogen Sequence

Bromine

The bromine halogen started everywhere with salt water. In the United States it was in the saline spring water along the Kanawha river in West Virginia. In Michigan, it was in the brine well waters around Midland. In Southern France, the great salt marsh near Montpellier, a stone's throw from the Mediterranean sea, was the source. Bromine awaited man in all these salt waters.

He who discovered it in 1826 was Antoine Jerome Balard, pharmacist at Montpellier, and alive from 1802 to 1876. While confirming the presence of the chlorine and iodine halogens in salt water, Balard suspected the presence of another—a connecting link between the two. He found it in 1826 and, being a literally minded chemist, named it *Muride*, from muria, meaning brine.

Not so was his contemporary, Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac, a gayer soul with a gifted nose. Gay-Lussac, working on the combining volume of gasses, experimented with muride vapor much diluted with air. Once he smelt the vile stench, he turned to the Greeks, who seem to have a word for everything. Promptly did Gay-Lussac change Balard's name "muride" to *Bromine*, from the Greek word *Bromos*, meaning a stench. And bromine it remains to this day.

Bromine was probably first produced in the United States from saline springs along the Kanawha river in West Virginia, long before 1890. Large quantities are still made at Malden on the Kanawha river in Kanawha country, heart of the West Va., chemical belt.

Michigan equaled West Virginian output by 1890. There was also some production in Pennsylvania. Michigan was the principal seat of production until 1933, in which year Michigan's largest producer, working with the petroleum and antiknock chemical industries, began to extract bromine from ocean water at Kure Beach, North Carolina. Today, bromine is an industry highly important to the United States at war.

The halogen sequence will end next week when iodine is considered.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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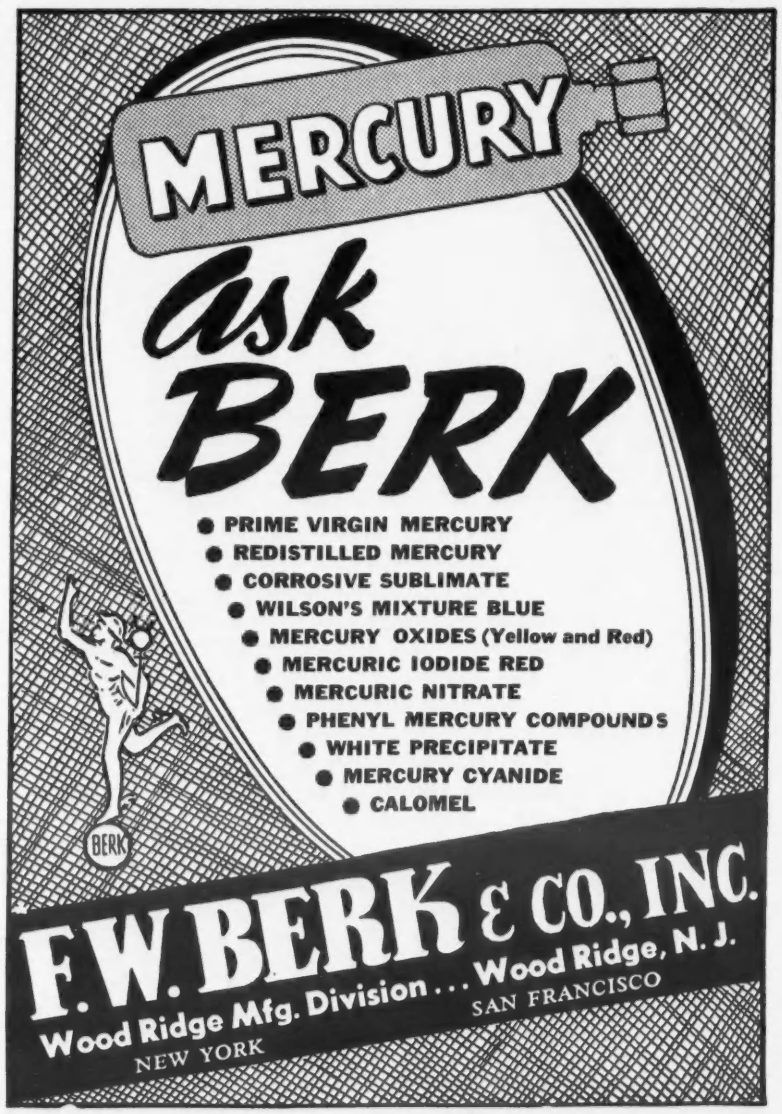

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tion keeps production moving promptly to needy manufacturing consumers with war contracts in hand.

Caffeine.—Nothing yet out of OPA in Washington on long ago reported making of a horizontal ceiling.

Castor Oil.—Strong and active. Broad consumption. Movement fluid and prompt. Imported oil price ceilbe under the freezes technic in relers computed their ceiling prices to be, under the freezes technic in revised price schedule No. 53.

Chicago, July 22.—Castor oil orders and inquiries holding in good volume. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15½c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Cocoa Butter.—Prices fully stable on ceiling basis. Market clear of all offerings, according to prominent sellers' agents.

Collodion.—Business good. Prices stabilized. Firm undertones.

Cream of Tartar.—Beverage and tobacco branch of WPG wrong in statement U.S. consumption of this article was 14,700,000 pounds in 1941. Cream of tartar not raw material for tartar products production. Doubtful U.S. produces sufficient argols and wine lees to produce 10,000,000 pounds cream of tartar indicated. Trade says such output not needed.

Creosote.—Interest in later deliveries developing. Short supply certain for coming season.

Epsom Salt. — Business active. Prompt and later deliveries appear in record. Prices very firm. Production fair.

Fish Liver Oil.—No action by OPA regarding price ceiling on shark liver vitamin A oil. Trade at standstill meanwhile. Stocks accumulating on Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, July 22.—Anticipation over the setting of ceiling price for shark liver A oil increasing. Trade expects release from Washington within few days —possibly by the time this issue of the REPORTER is in circulation. Sellers and buyers both simply inclined to shun mention of price until ceiling is posted. No activity.

Formaldehyde. — Consumption at high levels. Inquiries press. Production taken up promptly. Need likely to expand.

Glycerin. — Broad market. Domestic refiners meet situation very well. Care exercised on all transactions. War program naturally gets first call.

Chicago, July 22.—Steady tone prevails in glycerin market. Improved interest noted. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Hexamethylenetetramine. — Undertones firm. Business fully up to normal. Some tendency toward larger consumer need.

Iodine and Iodides.—Business very good. Iodides generally move in volume at stabilized prices. Reserve of raw material believed ample.

Menthol—Rather harrow market at moment. Some question regarding amount natural item made from domestic peppermint oil to come on open market. Much of production earmarked for one manufacturing consumer.

Mercurials.—Steady, sustained call for prompt and later needs. Technical materials, specially red oxide, under excellent consumption. No surplus production.

Methanol.—Consumption holds broad trend. No surplus floating unattached on open market. Inquiry noted for alleged American Chemical Society specification material. Description unrecognized by leading producers.

Milk Powder.—Agricultural Marketing Administration raised price will pay for spray powder from skimmed milk to 14c. per pound. Reduced to 11½c. price will pay for roller powder from skimmed milk. Local prices unaffected. Action taken to increase output of spray powder for lend-lease operations. Whole milk powder unaffected.

Potash Guaiacolsulphonate.—Stocks limited. Outlook poor for normal supply in months ahead. Strong position.

Potash Sulphate.—N.F. item in broad, sustained request. Deliveries fairly prompt. Stable prices.

—Continued on page 50

Alcohol Carrier Rules Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has amended its regulations governing the transportation of distilled spirits, alcohol, and denatured alcohol by tank trucks. The regulations state that the specified alcohols may be transported in tank trucks controlled and operated by the consignor or the consignee, or by a motor carrier. The term "motor carrier" is defined as meaning a motor carrier licensed under the 1935 motor carrier act.

Under the amended regulations new carriers in order to transport specially denatured alcohol, tax-free alcohol, or tax-free distilled spirits by tank trucks must procure permits, in accordance with section 3114 of the internal revenue code and file bond on form 49. The regulations further provide:—

The terms of the bond shall be modified to cover distilled spirits of 160 degrees or more of proof withdrawn for tax-free purposes, in addition to tax-free alcohol and specially denatured alcohol, and shall be in the penal sum of $50,000 for each tank truck used, and not more than $200,000 for the total of all tank trucks used. Where such permit is obtained and bond is filed, the permit will also authorize transportation of such products in barrels or drums without additional bond requirement. . . . Distilled spirits, alcohol, and specially denatured alcohol transferred by tank trucks will be shipped pursuant to the applicable provisions of regulations concerning transfers in bond by tankcars, including the provisions relating to gauging, filling, and labeling. . . . Unfinished spirits transported by tank trucks will be shipped pursuant to the applicable provision of Treasury decision 5132.

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Alcohol Antifreeze Deliveries Freed from Restrictions

OPD Washington Bureau

Inventory restrictions of priorities regulation No. 1 on antifreeze made from alcohol were eased July 25 by the WPB Director General for Operations.

Amendment No. 1 to order L-51 provides that deliveries may be made and accepted without restriction if total acceptances are not in excess of the quantity required for use and resale in the season from April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943.

• • • —V— • • •

Hicks and Alexander Go from Personal Products to Marines

Thomas Edward Hicks, president of the Personal Products Corporation, this city, and William Alexander, merchandising manager, have joined the United States Marine Corps as officers in the aviation division. They have been given leaves of absence for the duration.

Meanwhile Mr. Hicks's position will be filled by John A. Underwood, from the parent company, Johnson & Johnson. L. F. Bonham, director of the "Meds" division, will take on Mr. Alexander's duties.

• • • —V— • • •

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2. Non-Volatility
3. High Viscosity
4. Chemical Stability
about ARLEX*
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1. Polyhydroxylic character
2. Neutral reaction
3. Virtual absence of reducing substances
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Now Division Chief

Julius Berninghaus, member of Monsanto Chemical Company's personnel for sixteen years, who has been promoted from general sales manager of the organic chemicals division to the division general managership, as was told in OPD June 20.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

—*Continued from page* 49

Quicksilver.—Consumption running to good tonnage. Exploratory and survey work afoot to increase production. New veins sought. Old workings examined.

San Francisco, July 22.—Good interest exists from direction of the big consuming area—the East Coast. Market steady. Lots of from 50 to 100 flasks can be had here at $189 per flask.

Quinine.—Active along broad lines. Surface of market apparently quiet. Great strength at bottom. Volume excellent.

Resorcinol.—Apparently well stabilized. Movement active. No surplus.

Rochelle Salt.—Very good demand. Volume well up to recent records. Firm undertones.

Saccharin.—Consumption excellent. Real needs of country being met. No chance for sales to speculative account.

Salicin.—Not much available. Purely nominal market.

Salol.—Consumption up to normal. Reasonable activity. Firm undertones and prices.

Santonine.—Season has been active. Strong market.

Seidlitz Mixture.—Unsold stocks moderate. Sellers very firm. Demand good.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 250 ounces; quantities of 500 ounces at ¼c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Monday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Thursday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Friday	26⅞	35⅛	23½

—V—

Uruguay Trade Pact Cuts Many Duties

—*Continued from page* 4

tine and rosin are bound against increase.

Sulphur—The present moderate Uruguayan duty on sulphur is bound against increase in the agreement.

Pyroxylin lacquers—The duty is reduced by 30 percent.

Petrolatum—A 30-percent reduction is made in the duty on medicinal grades.

Liquid insecticides—Duty reduced 30 percent on preparation with a base of pyrethrum or of ethers and hydrocarbides.

Among the concessions granted to Uruguay were the following:—

Casein or lactarene and mixtures of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value—the present duty is halved.

Glycerin, crude and refined—The existing duties under French agreement are bound.

Tallow, oleo oil, and oleostearin—The present combined duty and tax is cut 50 percent.

Flaxseed—The present rate of 65 cents a bushel is cut in half for the duration of the present abnormal situation in the flaxseed trade; thirty days after the President proclaims this abnormal situation no longer exists the duty goes up to 50 cents a bushel.

Tankage for fertilizer—This product is bound on the free list.

—V—

Wholesalers WPB Inventories To Be Argued This Week

OPD Washington Bureau

Informal conferences of wholesale dealers—and retailers—with members of the wholesale and retail inventory policy committee of the WPB Office of Civilian Supply will be held in the Civic Opera building (twenty-sixth floor), 20 North Wacker drive, Chicago, July 27 and 28, and in the First National Bank building (eighth floor), Pittsburgh, July 29. The respective regional directors in those locations will make appointments. Views may be submitted by mail.

Similar conferences have been held in Washington and New York. They are designed to help the WPB committee to determine whether inventory control is necessary.

The WPB wholesale and retail policy committee, says E. V. W. Read, chairman is not concerned with individual inventories but with the distribution of stocks of goods with reference to localities, regions, size and type of distributor, and the needs of war.

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Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—*Citric Acid*
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(2) Intensive and expensive efforts by Penick botanists and horticulturists — to grow war-scarce drug plants in the United States and other parts of the Western Hemisphere -- have permitted us to stock and deliver botanicals which otherwise might not have been available.

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Belladonna Harvest on 700 Acres Starts With Outlook Favorable —Submarine Sinkings Record Loss of Arabic And Celery Seed—Senega Off

Activity last week in the botanical market centered mainly in the collection areas of the country. While domestic manufacturing consumers showed but casual interest in current offerings, sellers of botanical drugs in Eastern markets were highly interested in the availability of supplies and the cost thereof in the domestic primary markets.

This is the season of replenishment of stocks and this year more than ever, a real effort is being made to secure botanicals which, though they grow here, are usually imported. Reasonable success is the record thus far though the goods show costs far above the usual import prices on foreign goods.

Of importance was the fact that harvesting of the crop of belladonna cultivated here on some 700 acres this year has begun. Although not all quarters have been heard from, there is a fair outlook for gathering a crop of good quality.

Senega collection must be up for prices continued to show weakness. Washington state is offering, apparently for the first time, a crop of brown mustard. Assessment of value is going forward. The mandrake collection has been not too plentiful and shows a fairly high cost. Increasing stocks and competition brought declines in colombo, dandelion, and gentian roots.

News came of the sinking of a ship by submarine attack. The freighter among other things had some 1,200 tons of arabic. Also, a ship with a substantial cargo of celery seed and other India produce was sunk in the Indian ocean.

Balsams

Fir.—Oregon balsam much stronger. In lower supply. In higher demand.

Peru.—Quiet. Under some pressure due to lack of substantial demand.

Barks

Angostura. — Consignment lot on spot seeking a buyer. No call.

Canella Alba. — Quiet but very steady. In fair reserve.

Dogwood.—Very steady. Demand hand-to-mouth. Stock ample.

Prickly Ash.—No shortage in sight. Fair supplies expected.

Soap. — Stronger. Advance maintained. Caused by rising import costs. Traced to war conditions.

Belladonna Crop

Harvesting of belladonna cultivated in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Tennessee has started. About 700 acres were put into cultivation last Spring and, allowing for some losses caused by climatic or other conditions, the projects had made progress averaging good.

Samples tested from the several areas indicate that alkaloidal content is very good and no difficulties seem likely to impede collection. Harvesting will probably be a continuous operation from now until Fall, since the crop matures irregularly because climatic conditions differed during the growing season.

One belladonna dealer says that, so far as can be seen now, the cultivation project will "turn out as well as anticipated at the beginning." Just what was "anticipated" when the seed went into the ground was, at that time, expressed in language more than conservative. The statement made now is as cautious as it was last Spring.

Nevertheless, allowing for some disappointments that always accompany cultivation of belladonna, there is reason to believe that a fair stock of belladonna will be in warehouses when the harvest is over. Had not the risk of cultivation been taken—and it was definitely a risk that included dollars as well as possible crop failure—the warehouses would probably be bare this coming Winter.

Price Changes

Advanced

Dill seed, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, dom., Hontakas, 3c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Allspice, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Colombo root, 2c. per lb.
Cardamom, green Alleppey, 10c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 4c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, spot, 1c. per lb. afloat, 1c. per lb.
Dandelion root, 2c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, ½c. per lb.
Gentian root, whole, 10c. per lb. ground, 9c. per lb. powdered, 9c. per lb.
Orris root, African, 15c. per lb. powdered, 30c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
308.1	308.1	314.2	277.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Beans

Calabar.—Practically no spot call. Almost nominal market.

Vanilla.—Supplies short. Replacement costs tend higher. Rail transport from Mexico costly. West Indies growers seek knowledge of this market. Want posting on consumer prices.

Berries

Buckthorn.—Mentioned little. Not much here. Firmly held.

Cubeb. — Stocks decrease steadily. Sellers show great reserve.

Flowers

Clover.—Trend toward lower prices noted. Market easier.

Malva.—Practically nominal in all ways. Little available.

Pyrethrum. — Demand would be heavy were stocks free from control measures. Sales outlets restricted by need to conserve stocks. Adverse turn in war could make shipments impossible from Kenya Colony.

Rose. — Moderate stocks of pale flowers noted. Reasonably steady prices, most quarters. Little red goods ready for sale.

Saffron. — Spanish flowers show weakness. Spot overstocked by recent heavy arrivals. Mainly a buyers' market. Mexican flower very steady.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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✓ COCILLANA
✓ CORIANDER
✓ CORN SILK
✓ DANDELION
✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC
✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ LAUREL LEAVES
✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
✓ LEMON PEEL
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ ROSEMARY
✓ SAGE
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STROPHANTHUS KOMBE
✓ STROPHANTHUS SEED
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BELLADONNA Leaves and Root
BOLDO LEAVES
BORRAGE FLOWERS
BUCHU LEAVES
CANARY SEED, Moroccan 2%
CELERY SEED
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIAE
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
MAHUANG, Chinese
MALEFERN ROOT
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED HULLED
SQUILL ROOT
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTUS SEED
THYME LEAVES
UVA URSA LEAVES
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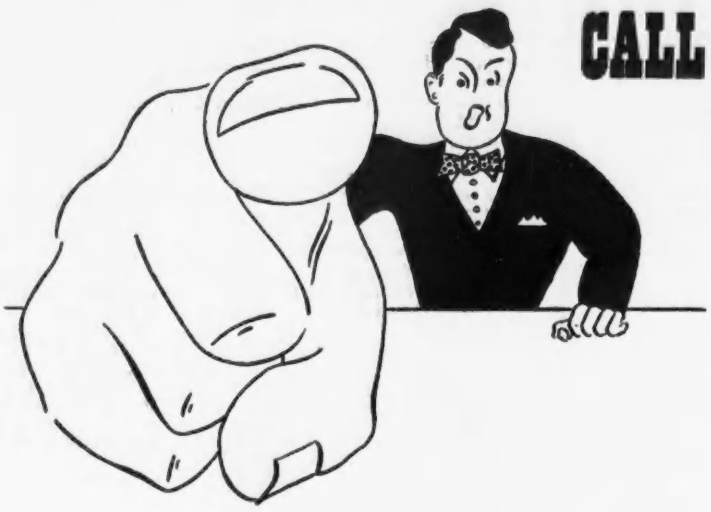

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Gums

Arabic.—Lot of 1,200 tons lost at sea. Submarine did it. Strengthened spot market. Did not raise prices. Another ship puts in afire at Aden.

Asafetida.—Not much doing. Inquiry for powdered item noted recently went unsatisfied. No stocks.

Benzoin.—Very steady in all quarters. Not much current demand.

Karaya.—Very steady. Substantial deliveries out of recent arrivals. Prices maintained.

Tragacanth. — Stronger undertone. Stocks more closely held. No special pressure of demand at moment.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Crop progress encouraging harvest starts. Total uncertain.

Henbane.—Steady at reduction to $2.10 per pound, minimum previous week. No pressure demand developed.

Henna.—Consumers' needs met fully Plentiful stocks available. Prices steady.

Lobelia.—Steady. Moderately active. Fair stocks.

Sage.—California offers a Dalmatian type at $1.25 to $1.35 per pound.

Stramonium. — All requirements likely to be met. Prices quiet to dull.

Miscellaneous

Agaric.—Inquiry noted. None available.

Balm of Gilead.—Supplies ahead of current volume of demand.

Dragon's Blood.—No large stock of reeds. No more can be had.

Ergot.—Firmer undertones thread market. Ultimate effect of Portuguese refusal to carry Spanish item weighed here.

Nux Vomica.—Firm to strong in quiet market. Stocks husbanded closely.

Papain.—Market holding firm. Demand fair but not expansive.

Roots

Colombo.—Increase in stocks knocks price down. Quoted 14c. to 15c. per pound.

Dandelion.—Though not a favorite, domestic root finds buyers. Market down to 33c. to 34c. per pound.

Gentian. — Competition presses actively. Market lower. Whole, 55c. to 65c. per pound; ground, 58c. to 67c.; powdered, 60c. to 69c.

Orris.—African root cheaper. Whole, $1.35 to $1.40 per pound; powdered, $1.45 to $1.50. Limited quantity, Florentine powder, surplus of former buyer, offered at $2.95 per pound.

Senega.—Sellers at higher end of price bracket show signs of easing values. Local range now 65c. to 70c. per pound. Not much doing.

Turmeric.—Fractional rise puts Madras to basis 13c. to 13½c. per pound.

Seeds

Canary.—Quiet active trading. Volume gain substantial. Interest mainly in goods shipped by or before July 1.

Cardamom.—Green down to $1.15 per pound. Ceylon holds at $1.10. Bleached and decorticated steady.

Celery.—Indian shaded to 58c. to 60c. per pound. Afloat goods unchanged. Easier in India.

Coriander.—Morocco down a fraction to basis 12½c. to 13c. per pound.

Dill.—Available stocks of this caraway substitute decreasing. Market higher at 8½c. to 9c. per pound.

Fenugreek.—Prices drop back when recent inquiries produce no orders. Quoted 8½c. to 9c. per pound.

Mustard.—State of Washington offering a brown seed. New to that area. Crops are making excellent progress. There's neither too much nor too little moisture.

Spices

Allspice.—Reduced to 22c. to 22½c. per pound.

Cassia.—All kinds at steady prices with offerings moderate.

Cinnamon.—No. 2 Ceylon reduced to 62c. to 63c. per pound.

Clove. — Zanzibar, spot, down to 16½c. to 17c. per pound; afloat, 16½c. to 17c.

Ginger.—All export, Jamaica root, placed under control of Jamaican gov-

—*Continued on page 62*

CRUDE DRUGS

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED 100 GOLD ST. NEW YORK

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WAREHOUSE AND MILLS, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS From Forty Nations

Only God Can Make A Blonde?

'Summe Use Calendula to Make Theyr Here Yellow, not Beyng Contet With the Colour God Hath Geven.'

—*English Herbal, 16th Cent.*

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Some Aromatic Chemicals Develop Lower Prices—Essential Oils Hold Steady—Some Signs of an Easier Tendency—Buyers' Inventories Curb Demand

Signs of moderate unsettlement were not lacking in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals during the past week. Behind the easing of market undertones was, apparently, the fact that before the Office of Price Administration began to function, and especially before OPA issued its General Maximum Price Regulation, many manufacturing consumers, knowing that shortages existed and were likely to get worse, laid hands on every pound of raw materials with which sellers would part.

They had already paid high prices for stocks and sought to hedge against further rises by laying in all stock possible. Then came OPA with horizontal price ceilings, followed by ceilings of the verticle sort applicable to individual sellers and their March prices.

Relieved of the immediate danger of continued rise in price, buyers abrupty withdrew buying operations, notwithstanding the fact that the OPA pronouncements added not a pound to existing inventories in the hands of producers.

This suggests that at least some manufacturing consumers hold supplies in a volume sufficient to keep them aloof from buying at the moment. The whole situation may account for the continued dullness in this market.

Several aromatic chemicals were available at lower prices last week, and sales volume failed to gain much from the reductions. Essential oils remained steady on the surface, with here and there some faint signs of a slightly easier tone threading the market.

Essential Oils

Amber.—Honduras seeking larger market for this item.

Anise.—Quite steady and in moderate reserve. Demand quiet and uneventful.

Apricot Kernel.—Inquiry generally wider, developing steadier to firmer undertone.

Mexican Menthol?

Menthol from whatever source may ultimately prove a blessing. Japanese natural menthol is cut off, and domestic synthetic menthol output is curbed by lack of raw material. Also, the extent to which American menthol made from American peppermint oil will come on the open market is not public information, a fact which makes menthol from whatever source a product likely to be welcomed.

The situation recalls the Mexican project pointed toward production of natural menthol. Several years ago, the Mexican Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor began experimental cultivation of native Mexican plants known to contain menthol. The experiment was part of the Mexican socialization of the land scheme and was directed toward large scale cultivation of menthol bearing plants.

Two plants were adopted for cultivation. One, known as *Hedeoma Piperita*, was reported to contain 2 to 3 percent of menthol. The other, *Calamintha Macrostema*, held less promise than the hedeoma piperita.

Achievements of the Mexicans in this experiment have never been revealed, so far as known. But considering the present menthol crisis, a survey of Mexican results in large scale growing of hedeoma piperita might be indicated.

The extensive scientific literature on synthetic menthol production here and abroad is being reviewed closely no matter how little beyond the laboratory stages the experiments may have gone. It would seem unfortunate if investigations at this time passed up the Mexican experiment in natural menthol production.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Citronellol, $1 per lb.
Ethyl benzoate, 10c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, $1.50 per lb.
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50c. per lb.
Styrolyl acetate, 60c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
287.6	287.6	298.1	210.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Bay.—Undertones steady. Demand slow to light. Sellers firm.

Birchtar.—Limited quantities available. Limited sales could exhaust stock in no time. Replacements out of the question, except by miracle. Miracles have happened in other Russian products.

Bois de Rose.—Primary market firm to strong. Finds difficulty in getting goods despatched. Local stocks in firm hands. Moderate call.

Cajeput.—Some available, but not much. Many have none. Little call at moment.

Camphor.—Just enough around to permit a quotation. Hardly enough to make a market.

Cananga.—Demand light. Hand-to-mouth. Not much stock. Many lack supplies.

Caraway.—Token stocks exist. Becoming rare as museum pieces of objets d'art.

Cassia.—Steady. Not much on open market. Fair reserves held by consumers. Quotations on open market mean little.

Cedarleaf.—Irregular, quiet, jobbing demand. Steady to firm prices. Moderate stocks.

Cedarwood. — Consumption took parctically all stock surpluses. Current market quiet, strong.

Celery.—Prices spread widely as to seller's ceilings. Small stocks virtually eliminate competition on open market orders.

Cinnamon. — Firm. Dwindling stocks. Not much interest shown in recent shipment offers. Agents complain.

Citronella.—Firm. Java oil almost extinct; no quotations. Ceylon oil still quoted against moderate holdings.

Clove.—Demand fair. Sellers catching up on deliveries. Backlog of orders still substantial.

Coriander.—Excellent chance that some Russian oil may reach here. Other Russian oils have. Price would be very high. Price for little oil on spot is already high.

Croton. — Call irregular. Stocks moderate.

Dill. — Wider interest. Inquiries gain. Dependent on Far Western product, mainly. Chance for some India oil to come in not considered good.

Eucalyptus.—Fairly substantial arrivals relieves spot scarcities. Had been long due. Prices withstand arrival very well.

Geranium.—Quiet at recent de-

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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clines. No important supply available. Future of arrivals dubious.

Grapeseed.—Rise in inquiries noted. Sales not confirmed.

Ginger.—Raw material situation tense. Jamaica government takes full control of exports. Unlikely distillers could get root if they wished.

Lavandin.—Quiet and almost nominal as to spot supply.

Lavender.—Small stocks sufficient to predicate a market. Most dealers have nothing.

Lemon.—Demand reasonably active. Very firm. No shortage as yet. Domestic producers do good job in keeping buyers in receipt of at least part of needs.

Lime.—Jamaica clamps down on exports. Government control buying from producers and sales into export. Only outstanding licenses remain. No new ones to be issued. Less than ever will United States get oil it wants. Britain may be favored.

Nutmeg.—Holding firm. Producers slowly catch up on backlog of orders. Prices stabilized.

Patchouli.—Firm at recently quoted levels. Demand irregular.

Peppermint.—Harvest getting under way. Few pre-harvest reports of pessimism on production received. Believed production will reach close to expectations.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol.—New production in market. Offerings at $6 per pound. Usual suppliers maintain quotations, reporting limited stocks.

Ethyl Acetate.—Producers hold stable prices. Dealers have ceiling high as 25c. per pound, against producers at 14½c. for N.F. article.

Ethyl Benzoate.—Shaded to an inside of 90c. per pound. Quiet.

Eucalyptol.—Replenishment stocks of raw material arrive. Derived item no lower or easier. Not much call.

Eugenol.—Steady firm. Selling moderately well. Little competition.

Hydroxycitronellal.—New production offered spot. Substantial quantities available at $7.50 per pound. Range to $9. Producers report little current demand. Leading consumers stocked liberally in past.

Isobutyl Acetate.—Dealers have ceilings around $1.25 per pound for grade suitable for aromatic chemical manufacturing consumers.

Methyl Anthranilate.—Producers' quotations stabilized. Firm. Dealers have ceilings at upwards of $2.50 per pound. Producers' minimum, $2.20.

Methylhexyl Ketone.—Grade for consumers' aromatic chemicals selling around $1.50 per pound with dealers. Technical item at 60c. per pound.

Musk.—Quotations show wide range. Producers' minimum prices:—Ambrette, $4 per pound; ketone, $4.15; xylol, $1.40. Dealers:—Ambrette, $6; ketone, $6; xylol, $2.25. Ceiling, some quarters:—Ambrette, $9 to $9.50; ketone, $9.25 to $10.50; xylol, $2.50 to $3.25.

Phenylacetaldehyde.—Lower at $4.50 per pound. Quiet.

Safrol.—Steady. Lightly stocked at $2.25 per pound. Some dealers have ceiling high as $2.75.

Styrolyl Acetate.—Quoted lower at $2.50 per pound. Range to $3.10. Not much doing at moment.

Dow Chemical Gets Special Price Ceiling on New Products

OPD Washington Bureau

In an order issued July 20, Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, set for the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., maximum prices on orthophenoxybenzoic acid and tripentachlorophenyl phosphate, new chemical products which could not be priced under GMPR 1499.2. The specially designated maximum prices apply to sales, deliveries by the Dow company, for experimental purposes, or agreements, solicitations, and attempts to sell or deliver, and to buying from the company for such purposes.

The maximum prices are as follows:—

Orthophenoxybenzoic acid, $9 per pound, f.o.b. Midland, in a total quantity of not more than 5 pounds.

Tripentachlorophenyl phospate, $2.50 per pound, f.o.b. Midland, in a total quantity of not more than 10 pounds.

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C.L. Gabriel Joins Publicker Alcohol

C. L. Gabriel has terminated his twenty-two-year association with the Commercial Solvents Corporation, Terre Haute, Ind., and has taken an executive position with the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company, Philadelphia. He will devote his training and experience to development and distribution of chemicals, concentrating at first on the development of new products.

Mr. Gabriel is a chemical engineer, with B.S. and M.S. degrees from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Beginning almost thirty years ago he was associated successively with the Tide Water Oil Company, the Baryta Manufacturing Company, the General Gas Mantle Company, Port Morris Chemical Works, and the Commercial Solvents Corporation, with two years out as a first lieutenant U.S.A. in the lesser World War.

Beginning his connection with the Commercial Solvents Corporation as a salesman in July, 1920, Mr. Gabriel became Western sales manager in 1921, sales manager in 1922, assistant to the president in 1923, and vice-president in 1924.

Butyleneglycol Process Shortened by D.of A.

OPD Washington Bureau

A short and economical process for making butyleneglycol is reported by the Department of Agriculture, as a development at its Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill. The laboratory is now producing butyleneglycol by fermentation from farm products on a pilot-plant or semi-commercial scale.

The laboratory is also studying butyleneglycol as a possible link in the production of butadiene for synthetic rubber. Three steps would be involved in making rubber from agricultural crops by this method: (1) Raw material to butyleneglycol; (2) butyleneglycol to butadiene; and (3) butadiene to rubber. The major problem remaining is conversion of butyleneglycol to butadiene on a commercial scale. Chemists at the Peoria Laboratory have succeeded in producing excellent yields of pure butadiene from corn butyleneglycol in the laboratory, but they have not as yet developed the process to a pilot-plant scale and they are not making any definite predictions until this has been done.

Jamaica Puts All Exports Under Government Control

The export trade of Jamaica, British West Indies, has been placed under control, according to information provided by the food controller.

The action was in keeping with the general policy being applied in British countries to prevent unnecessary inflation and to stabilize the cost of living. The various governments concerned, acting through agencies set up for the purpose, are rapidly becoming the sole purchasers of commodities.

The Jamaica setup provides that purchases be made through the government which, as far as is deemed possible and wise, will use the services of regular exporters for collection and packing of the goods. Regular importers abroad will, in most instances, be used for distribution. Consequently, although exporters will be channeled through the respective governments, established traders will participate in a slightly different way, and the speculative element in the produce trade will be eliminated.

Goods affected by the action are citrous products, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, and honey. Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of Jamaica orange oil, and, presumably, of lime oil. For the moment, export licenses are not being granted on orange oil.

No further exports of pimento will be permitted except in fulfillment of old export licenses. Prices at which the government will buy pimento are due and overseas sales will be made by the government only. Exporters can get no further export licenses. It is probable that the government will buy the ginger crop. The restrictions against new export sales by regular importers are the same as for pimento; no more export licenses will be issued. Existing export contracts on honey may be fulfilled. Future buying must be through the government, which has already made a contract to buy and ship 250 tons of the unsold quantities now available.

WPB Field Offices Filled

A. E. Bowman, Minneapolis, has been appointed director of War Production Board region 12. The naming of WPB field chiefs has now been completed.

Mr. Bowman, whose headquarters will be in Minneapolis, will supervise the operations of all WPB field offices in the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. He leaves the post of chief of the sugar section, Food Branch, WPB.

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Petroleum Products

Eastern Trade Slows Down Buying Operations Pending Clarification Of Federal Agencies' Plans for Affording Relief Through Subsidies—OPC Authorizes Amplified Production

Uncertainty as to the efficacy of the proposed subsidy grants to the petroleum industry in the East, designed to supersede the OPA's recent markup of ceiling prices for gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil, in affording required relief from the burden of increased transportation costs to Eastern refiners and distributors, has tended to curtail new buying operations in these and other petroleum derivatives within the past week. Although it appears inevitable that OPA will have to rescind its authorization of the higher prices for the three specially favored groups of products, in force since June 29, when the machinery for paying the proposed subsidies has been set up by the Defense Supplies Corporation with the assistance of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and as soon as the deficit of $38,000,000 already incurred by the petroleum industry pool has been made up, it has been impossible to fix an exact date when prices of these products in the Eastern states will be put back to their former levels. Hence, with the timing for such action thus beclouded, many refiners and handlers of these products in this territory have been reluctant to make forward commitments with producers in the Southwest and, in some instances, have cancelled those already made. Although not directly affected by the recent markup of gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil prices, refiners and dealers in the lighter hydrocarbons have likewise felt constrained to retard and contract their operations until the federal government's new program for affording the needed relief to the Eastern trade has reached a definite stage of materialization. Spot transactions, however, have been large and the market very strong for all products, as the demand has run far in excess of the supply.

Within the week, also, the new coupon gasoline rationing program was put into effect in the East and proved its practicability from the viewpoint of conservation and orderly dispensation of available motor fuel. Simultaneously, WPB ordered a 25 percent cut in gasoline deliveries to filling stations in 162 counties bordering the rationed Eastern seaboard area, to discourage motorists residing in the rationed area near the border from obtaining more than their rationed quotas across the border.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas.—With stocks greatly diminished and with a seemingly insatiable demand tending to reduce supplies still further, the market for these naphthas continues very strong. Allocations, provided for in priority order M-150, expected shortly.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—Supply situation tightening. Demond keen. Tone very firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—In good demand, with stocks light. Prices well maintained. War industries taking lion's share, but a fair amount continues to go into the paint trade.

Mineral Spirit.—Supplies being rapidly depleted by extensive buying by normal trade. Market strong.

Rubber Solvent.—War industries continuing to obtain bulk of offerings, but normal consumers also getting a fairly sizable quota. Stocks down. Tone firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—In active request. Supplies reduced. Prices well maintained.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade securing moderate quantities although war industries are obtaining a larger percentage of the available supply. Stocks dwindling. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 24

Aromatic Naphthas.—Supplies short, market firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Demand good, prices steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Brisk interest, quotations holding.

Mineral Spirits.—Good inquiry, market stable.

Rubber Solvent.—Active business, with price steady.

Stoddard Solvent. — Interest good, prices stiff.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Orders substantial, market firm.

New Orleans—July 24

An active and extremely strong market prevails here for both solvents and diluents. Supplies have been greatly reduced of late and are now very limited.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—In brisk demand. Stocks light. Tone very firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade manifesting keen buying interest. Supply situation becoming tighter daily. Prices firmly held.

San Francisco—July 24

Aromatic Naphthas.—Complete allocation expected on xylol and toluol substitutes.

Lacquer Diluent.—Market is rather active at present.

Rubber Solvent.—Remains somewhat dull.

Stoddard.—Business is of very good proportions. Call good most of the time.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Demand for paints keeps this division rather well activated.

Tulsa—July 24

Consumers continue extensive buyers of both solvents and diluents. Offerings becoming small. Market strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—In keen demand from paint trade as well as from war industries. Supplies light. Prices strongly held.

Mineral Spirit.—Takings of paint industry reaching large proportions. Stocks much diminished. Tone firm.

Rubber Solvent.—In active inquiry. Supplies less than normal. Market growing stronger.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—In good demand. Stocks greatly reduced. Prices well maintained.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Demand becoming more active while supplies are diminishing. Market resultantly strong.

Heptanes.—Brisk demand noted for both laboratory and industrial grades. Stocks light. Tone very firm.

Hexanes.—In keen request. Supply situation tight. Prices well maintained.

Octanes.—Movement into consuming channels fairly large. Demand keeps up well. Market strong.

Pentanes.—In brisk request. Stocks light. Prices firmly held.

Propane.—In good inquiry. Supplies diminishing. Tone strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 24

Inquiries and orders for substantial totals of the lighter fractions are keeping the market firm, in conjunction with the limited amounts available. Undertone is strong and outlook is for continued strength.

Butane.—Demand active, market firm.

Heptanes.—Supplies restricted, prices firm.

Hexanes.—Call good, no price change.

Octanes.—Material in active demand, market steady.

Pentanes.—Coninued interest, prices holding.

Propane. — Brisk orders, quotations firm.

San Francisco—July 24

The supply of lighter hydrocarbons is still comparatively moderate in the face of an unusually good demand.

Butane.—In good call; supplies inadequate.

Propane.—Tight situation in this division.

Tulsa—July 24

Most of the lighter fractions are in very limited supply here. Buying continues heavy. Market very firm.

Butane.—In active request. Stocks light. Tone strong.

Propane.—Movement into consuming channels still active. Supplies greatly reduced. Prices well maintained.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Good demand for crude scale material. Offerings light. Market strong.

Petrolatums.—In active request. Stocks greatly reduced. Prices well maintained.

White Mineral Oils.—Brisk inquiry reported. Supply situation tightening. Tone firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 24

Paraffin.—Offerings short, prices firm.

Petrolatum. — Buying good, market steady.

White Mineral Oils.—Call active, quotations holding.

Los Angeles—July 24

Market for paraffins strong; good call constantly; supplies light.

Fuels and Lubricants

Fuel Oil.—Active demand continues for both heavy and light grades. Supplies light, although stocks of light oils are shown to have been increased in the week ended July 18 by 758,000 barrels, as this showing was offset by a decline in stocks of heavy oil to the extent of 661,000 barrels.

Gasoline.—Movement of all grades in all refinery areas is reaching fairly large proportions. As stocks are being heavily reduced, prices are firming in all directions. In the Oklahoma-Texas area, U. S. motor oil, of 72-74 octane grade, has been marked up a quarter cent to 6c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—In keen request. Supplies considerably diminished. Tone strong.

Lubricating Oils.—Stocks much reduced. Demand active. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 24

Demand for fuels and lubricants continues good for these products, with values well maintained. Gasoline is the subject of insistent inquiries from various regions, and additional sellers reported themselves sold up and behind on shipments.

Gasoline.—Active demand, prices strengthening.

Kerosene.—Call brisk, prices firm.

Lubricating Oils.—Trade good, market steady.

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Gulf Distributing & Refinery Company suffered the loss of four of thirteen gasoline tanks of 25,000 to 50,000 gallon capacity, in a fire at its Harlan, Ky., yards July 4. The fire was brought under control seventeen hours after it was started by explosions.

Price Changes

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Crude Petroleum, in Pettus field, Bee County, Texas, gravity 50° degrees and above, 2c. per barrel, by order of OPA.

Gasoline, Oklahoma - Texas, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, in tanks, ex tax, ¼c. per gallon.

Reduced

None

Gasoline Stocks

Recent statements made before Congressional committees on the gargantuan gasoline requirements of the United States and other countries in the United Nations group, in carrying on the war effort in virtually all parts of the world, are serving to focus attention upon the diminishing stocks of this petroleum derivative in this country and the outlook for their replenishment and upbuilding during the remainder of this year.

At this time of the year, however, there is a customary seasonal decline in gasoline stocks in our country. According to the American Petroleum Institute, domestic stocks of gasoline have shown a drop of 1,589,000 barrels for the week ended July 18 from those for the preceding week, having fallen to a low for the season at 84,069,000 barrels. Still, present stocks of gasoline are only 2,222,000 barrels below the total of 86,291,000 barrels, recorded a year ago. And, at the present rate of consumption, these supplies are sufficient for a greater number of days than were those registered at the corresponding time last year. Moreover, the production of crude oil is due for a huge amplification and refiners are sure to speed up their operations materially shortly, presumably to unprecedented proportions.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Beauty Supplies:—Shaving soap, shampoo, bluing, nail polish and remover, 79 items; Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington; Public School Storehouse; District of Columbia, schedule 3127, opening August 4.

Bleaching Material:—20,845 gallons; Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington; invitation 11-S, opening August 3.

Casein Paste:—240 gallons; Treasury Dept., Procurement Division, Emergency Relief Branch, Washington; Procurement Division Bldg., 98-7644-M, opening July 23.

Clay:—36,705 pounds; Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington; District of Columbia, schedule 3133, opening July 30.

Fish Liver Oils:—6,190 gals.; Chief, Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Adm., Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC 806; opening July 28.

Ink:—19,200 four-oz. bottles; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 2241-S2, opening July 30.

2,592 quart-bottles; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 2241-S2, opening July 30.

Insecticide:—3,755 gallons; Associate Assistant Director, Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington; Interior Department, invitation 3239, opening July 29.

Lard Substitute:—The Quartermaster, The Adjutant General's School, Fort Washington, Md.; Army Quartermasters, invitation 11, opening August 18.

Paints:—500 gallons lead-zinc base paint, 200 pounds putty, 50 gallons turpentine, 50 gallons paint thinner, and 50 gallons raw linseed oil; Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration, Lake City; invitation 43-22, opening July 30.

Skim Milk, Dried:—Quantities of; Chief, Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC 785; opening on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

Spices:—Purchasing Officer, Interior Department, 615 W. Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.; Interior Dept., invitation A.E., schedule 1-0, opening August 17.

Vitamins:—Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 98-43; opening July 28.

See Page 28

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Distributors in Territories Given Inventory Exemption

OPD Washington Bureau

Wholesalers and distributors in United States territories and possessions are exempted from the inventory restrictions imposed by suppliers inventory limitation order L-63, by exemption No. 7 to that order.

Reasons for the exemption are the current uncertainties of shipping, and the fact that transportation difficulties themselves act to limit the stocks of dealers reached only by sea routes.

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Rubber Agreement Published by Biddle

OPD Washington Bureau

Attorney-General Francis Biddle has published the names of the Rubber Reserve Company, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, the United States Rubber Company, and the B. F. Goodrich Company as parties to an agreement in respect of the compounding of synthetic rubber.

This action follows certification by Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, of the agreement with the stated understanding that it had been approved by the Department of Justice.

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Distributor Licensing Set Up for 19 Groups

OPD Washington Bureau

Uniform licensing and registration provisions for wholesalers and retailers are being incorporated in nineteen maximum price regulations and schedules by OPA. The groups affected include the following price schedules:—

88. Petroleum and petroleum products.
108. Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and cyanamide.
135. Mixed fertilizer, superphosphate, and potash.
137. Petroleum products sold at retail.
144. Retail prices of agricultural insecticides and fungicides.

Licensing and registration are enforcement measures. Under the uniform provisions, every person selling at wholesale or at retail a commodity for which OPA has established a price ceiling is automatically granted a license as a condition of selling. Courts may suspend the license of a person who, after a warning from OPA, violates a price regulation. The section on registration authorizes OPA to require wholesalers and owners of retail establishments to register with OPA. No registration has yet been required under this section.

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Missouri Drug-Chemical Golfers Hold Tournament

The Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri had a golf tournament July 13 at the Algonquin Country Club, St. Louis. The results brought prizes of golfballs and war stamps to the following:—

Sid LeGear, of the LeGear Medicine Company; Bill Van Alstyn, of Merck & Co.; Bob Richardson, of Radio Station KWK; Morris Hoops, of Merck & Co.; Ray Caulk, of the Monsanto Chemical Company; Frank Barada, of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; Jim Montgomery, of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.; and George Irwin, of the Puro Company.

The association's next golf tournament is scheduled for August 11 at the Glen Echo Country Club.

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M. G. Pierpont, president and general manager of the Lowey Drug company, wholesaler, Baltimore, was elected president of the Travelers Protective Association at its annual meeting in St. Louis, in June.

Fertilizer Materials

Further Restrictions on Use of Chemical Nitrogen in Complete Fertilizer Mixtures Driving Industry to More Extensive Employment of Nitrogenous Organics, Despite Greater Cost

Guided by the advice and recommendations of representatives of the Department of Agriculture, professional agronomists from the agricultural colleges, and WPB representatives, at their regional conferences, producers of fertilizer materials and manufacturers of mixed fertilizers are collaborating to insure for planters, farmers, orchard developers and winegrowers an adequate supply of nitrogenous products, as well as phosphates and potash to meet the requirements of the 1942-1943 war program crops which they confidently expect to reach bumper proportions.

But the recent imposition of additional restrictions on the employment of chemical nitrogen in fertilizer mixtures is tending to complicate the satisfactory solution of this problem. Even after representatives of the fertilizer industry had agreed to omit chemical nitrogen from mixtures for use on fall-grown grain, WPB has gone one step further by requesting manufacturers doing business in the Middle Atlantic and Middle Western states to refrain from selling any and all fertilizers containing chemical nitrogen in their hands after this month, except when it is intended for the purpose of raising vegetables and fruits. Yet the use of phosphate and potash in mixtures is still unshackled.

Meanwhile, the movement of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia to the fertilizer trade is greatly restricted by allocation control, as OPA is still deliberating over the prices which it will permit the producers of sulphate of ammonia to ask for the 1942-1943 season. Contracts entered into by those to whom WPB allocations have been granted are being made on a basis of whatever prices are ultimately authorized by OPA. It is expected, however, that the new price schedule for ammonia sulphate will be issued within the next few days.

Some shadings of prices for high-grade dried blood in Chicago and of acid fish scrap have constituted the only important price revisions within the past week.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—Several sales of domestic material made at unchanged price levels. No foreign goods available.

Cottonseed Hull Ash.—Texas hull in brisk demand at unaltered price levels. Cottonseed meal firmly held at $36.50 per ton for 8 percent at Southeast points.

Cyanamid. — War industries still absorbing large quantities. Supply available for fertilizer trade very limited. WPB has restricted use of this material to the conditioning of mixed goods and, because of transportation problems, to the area north of Florida and east of the Alabama-Mississippi line extended due north. This federal government bureau has also ruled that the cyanamid ordered by manufacturers or mixers will be considered a part of their sulphate of ammonia allocations, ton for ton.

Dried Blood.—Fertilizer trade is still unable to pay high prices now asked for domestic high-grade ground material and feed manufacturers continue the only substantial buyers. Some lots of this material, in Chicago, running 16-17 percent ammonia, have been offered 15c. below previously proffered lots and have been snapped up by feed interests around $5.60, but the bulk of the offerings are still held around $5.75 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Chicago. Prices in New York unchanged; also those for imported material.

Fish Scrap.—Because of war-created difficulties encountered in attempting fishing operations the new catch of menhaden has so far proved very meager. Hence no sales of importance are being made in scrap even on a "when-and-if-produced" basis. Ceiling prices still prevail on scrap and meal but are deemed highly unsatisfactory by the producers. Acid scrap has been sold within the past week at fish factories on Long Island, the 6-7 percent ammonia and 3 percent available phosphoric acid grade being marketed at $4 and 50c. per unit-ton, or 50c. below the figures at which scanty offerings at Carolina points are being occasionally made.

Nitrate of Soda.—Chilean nitrate interests still booking orders for the remainder of the current month at previously named prices. As a condition to the granting of warrants for the transportation of nitrate of soda from Chile to Pacific coast ports of the United Sattes the War Shipping Administration has announced the following maximum rates and surcharges:—In vessels of 3,500 deadweight tons or less, $11.20 per ton of 2,240 pounds, plus 25 percent surcharge; in vessels of more than 3,500 deadweight tons, $8.75 per ton of 2,240 pounds, plus 20 percent surcharge.

Peanut Meal.—In increasing demand. Supplies limited, now that government-held stocks of peanuts are virtually exhausted. Price unchanged this week at $36 per ton at Alabama-Georgia points.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—New season price schedule expected to be released by OPA within the next few days. Meanwhile, orders are being accepted by producers from buyers with WPB allocations on a basis of the prices which will be named when the new price list is issued. Estimates on by-product cokeoven operations for the week ended July 18 indicate production of 37,521,840 pounds of sulphate of ammonia from this source.

Tankage.—Sales continue to be made at ceiling prices. OPA has advised the trade that its revised price schedule No. 74, on animal product feeding stuffs, does not apply to tankage when used for fertilizer which remains under the jurisdiction of the OPA's Fertilizer Section. When sold as straight fertilizer material its sales are governed by the general maximum price regulation. This ruling eliminates the protein content percentage basis for fixing prices, hitherto believed to apply to unground feeding tankage, of 9-11 percent ammonia content.

Potashes

Demand continues active but domestic producers have sold virtually all their output of muriate and manure salt on contracts covering the 1942-1943 year. Sulphate continues to move steadily into consuming channels.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—In moderate inquiry. Supply normal. Prices unchanged.

Phosphate Rock. — Demand active. No Florida hard rock available for the fertilizer trade as entire output is being taken up for lend-lease purposes. Florida land pebble and Tennessee rock are moving well.

Superphosphate.—In brisk request. Announcement expected shortly on awarding by AAA of contracts for 350,000 tons of superphosphate and 80,000 tons of 0-14-14 mixture, on which bids were opened July 6. Some sales continue to be made at ceiling prices.

Sulphur and Pyrites

War industries are still absorbing the bulk of the domestic crude sulphur output, with comparatively small amounts going into normal consuming channels. No Spanish pyrites yet available.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—July 24

Superphosphate.—Unchanged. Market reported nominal.

Nitrate of Soda.—$30 per ton, bulk, ports. Scarce.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Active at prices to be announced.

Cottonseed Meal.—18 percent grade, $36.50, Southeastern mill points.

Peanut Meal.—$36 per ton, Georgia and Alabama points.

Fish.—Acidulated scrap, $4.50 and 50, Carolina points.

Bone.—Raw bone meal, 4½ percent ammonia, 45 percent phosphoric acid, Florida points; quoted $42.50, delivered.

Baltimore—July 24

The smallness of the catch of menhaden all along the East coast, with some vessels laid up on account of the poor fishing and with others taken over by the government, is holding the production of scrap down to low figures, with the result that fishing companies are loath to invite bids for the material. The producers, as a rule, have all of the business they could well hope to take care of, and show no disposition to assume further commitments. From all accounts there are prospects of a definite shortage in this ammoniate as well as of other animal proteins over the fall months, with suggestions that soybean meal may be drawn upon to replace the proteins in feed. But experts on nutrition problems say soybean meal won't do the job without meat scrap, fish and other organics, and that the outlook is for much ill-conditioned stock being brought out. At any rate, the market for scrap is at a standstill.

Chicago—July 24

Blood.—Principal grade, $5.60 to $5.75 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—High grade, feeding, unground, $5.37; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2.50 to $2.75.

Bone Materials.—Grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $35 to $40; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42.50; meat scraps, $65 to $70; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.20 to $1.21; ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $37.50.

San Francisco—July 24

Bookings on nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia have been along very fair lines, considering the restrictions involved and imposed on the trade. General market interest in almost everything is good. There is a need for a better supply of organics, instances being reported where certain items are simply unobtainable.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Blood, dried, domestic, high-grade, ground, 16-17 percent ammonia, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, 15c. per unit-ton.

Fish scrap, acid, 6-7 percent ammonia, 3 percent available phosphoric acid, bulk, Long Island fish factories, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials, on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.7	71.7	71.7	69.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Organics In Important Roles

Because of the growing shortage of chemical products containing comparatively high percentages of nitrogen now available to the fertilizer trade, manufacturers of fertilizer mixtures are being forced to resort increasingly to organics, especially vegetable products, containing smaller but fairly substantial amounts of nitrogen which is greatly needed, together with phosphoric acid and potash, in the preparation of these compounds.

For a score or more of years the fertilizer trade has been accustomed to use for this purpose in limited measure a meal made of crushed castor beans, known as castor pomace, with a guaranteed ammonia content of 5½ percent, but which frequently ran much higher in its ammonia, and hence in its nitrogen, content. This material has been in increasingly urgent demand, since the banning of liquid ammonia preparations and the drastic restrictions imposed on the use of chemical nitrogen products. For a long time, also, cottonseed meal has also enjoyed some measure of popularity, in this connection, together with cottonseed hull ash.

Latterly, recourse has been had on an expanding scale to peanut meal, with an average 45 percent protein content, and even to soybean meal and linseed meal, albeit the present market prices of these products are far above the levels which fertilizer interests have hitherto felt warranted in paying. Peanut meal is currently held around $36 per ton; cottonseed meal at $36.50, and linseed meal at $35.50. Soybean meal has recently been marked up $1 to $47 per ton. In the concluding year of World War I cottonseed meal commanded up to $49 and linseed meal up to $57 per ton.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U. S. A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% PURE
Free From
ARSENIC, SELENIUM AND TELLURIUM
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
75 East 45th St., New York City
Deposits and Plants: Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

FMC

WAR MAKES IT VITAL TO USE READY REBUILT EQUIPMENT

Factories turning out new machines, tools and equipment, now announce as a matter of course, delivery dates from sixteen weeks to a year and sometimes more.

In very rare cases can delivery be made or promised in the ordinary short period of time.

However, wise buyers of equipment have tapped a rich source of ready-to-roll units, the rebuilt machinery field.

The First Machinery Corp. offers a tremendous source in stock-on-hand and several thousand listings of equipment available, still on location in plants where originally used. Call on us. It is very likely we can supply the unit you require.

CURRENT OFFERINGS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!

1—Struthers Wells, triple effect Evaporator.
*2—Bonnet direct heat Dryers, 6′ x 65′.
2—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 5′ x 30′.
1—Tolhurst Centrifugal Extractor, monel basket, rubber lined curb.
*1—36″ copper Column, 33′ high.
65—Copper steam jacketed Kettles, ranging from 15-gal. to 500-gal.
2—300-gal. and two 150-gal. alum. steam jckted. Kettles.
2—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3′ x 5′, with Generator.
Glass lined Tanks, jckted., from 125-gal. to 300-gal.; unjckted., from 50-gal. to 1,000-gal.
Raymond Mills, one 00, one 0000, one 2-roll high side Mill.
2—Rotex Sifters, #7, size 40″ x 84″.
1—Pfaudler 6′ glass lined jckted. Evaporating Dish.
2—35-gal. glass lined unjckted. Vacuum Pans., agit.
1—J. H. Day Mogul Mixer, 100-gal.
1—Sperry 42″ x 42″, 57 plate cast iron Filterpress.
2—6′ x 30′ Galland and Henning Tubular steam Dryers.
1—Louisville Dewatering Press, 4 roll with 5 h.p. motor.
1—Colton automatic Pill machine, #0.
1—Colton #4 single punch Tablet Machine.
*3—Colton #2 Rotary Tablet Machines and 1 Colton #3.
*1—Stokes Rotary BB Tablet Machine.
1—Colton Mass Mixer.
2—Colton Granulators.
Dry Mixers, 600 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 1,500 lbs., and 3,000 lbs.
2—Stainless steel horizontal truck type Tanks, cap. 2,100 gal, overall length 15′.
1—Set of large Cooling Rolls, 30″ x 72″, cap. 5,000 lbs.
19—Devine, Worthington, Blake and Knowles Vacuum Pumps, 70 CFM to 800 CFM.
6—Buhrstone lined 6 x 6 Pebble Mills.
3—14,000-gal steel storage Tanks, welded, horizontal.
1—W. & P. Mixer, 150-gal., Vac. cover.
1—W. & P. unjckted. 200-gal. mixer.

* These items sold.

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9th St. & EAST RIVER DRIVE
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RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE: 36x36 copper varnish kettle complete, $300; 48x27 iron varnish kettle complete, $150; gums, case, each about 200 lbs.—O. C. Batavia damar, lb., .20; W. X. pale macassar, lb., .23; XXXX S. 2 pale Manila copal, lb., .14; K.K.S.R. Manila chips, lb., .07; 25 gal. chinawood oil, lb., .30. John Hellers, 9424 168th street, Jamaica, N. Y.

STEEL TANKS: ¾ in. thick, six 3,000 gallon; four 800 gallon ⅝ in. thick; 700 gallon agitated jacketed kettle with explosion proof motor; No. 00 Raymond mill and motor; 8x6 motor driven vacuum pump. Lawler Company, Metuchen, N. J.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 854, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Facilities Wanted

WANTED—Organic chemical manufacturing plant for esterification salicylates on contract basis. Raw materials to be supplied. State experience, facilities, and location plant. BOX 885, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Liquidation!

INSECTICIDE CORP. OF AMERICA
Medina, N. Y.

MAIN ITEMS: RAYMOND NO. 1 PULVERIZER, MOTOR DRIVEN; 12″ AND 24″ FILTER PRESSES; 3—MIKRO PULVERIZERS; 7—DRYER TRUCKS; SCHUTZ O'NEILL 20″ PULVERIZER; DAY 1,000 LB. MIXER AND SIFTER; 2—7,000 GAL. STEEL MIXING TANKS; 4—STEEL STORAGE TANKS, 10′ x 18′, 10′ x 30′, 20′ x 20′; PIPE, VALVES, PUMPS, OFFICE FURNITURE, LABORATORY, ETC. SEND FOR BULLETIN. REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

SELECTED SPECIALS

1—Ramond 5 Roll, High Side Roller Mill, late design
1—Rotary Kiln, 8′ x 95′, ½″ shell
1—Lead Lined Single Effect Evaporator, 525 sq. ft. surface
1—Hersey 5′ x25′ Indirect Heat Dryer
2—7′ diameter Vacuum Crystallizers
1—Anderson RB Oil Expeller
1—Devine No. 27 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 17 shelves, 59″ x 78″
2—Rubber lined Tanks 42″ x 60″
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tank 46″ x 30″
1—Tablet Machine, 1½″ die
13—Lead Centrifugal Pumps, 2″
1—Jewel Filtration Plant, 500 gpm
1—Rotary Continuous Filler 6′ x 4′4″
2—Williams Infant Hammer Mills
1—Ball Mill 6′ x 4′
2—Atmospheric Drum Dryers 4′ x 8′
1—Cutler No. 4 Steam Tube Dryer
2—Jaw Crushers 6″ x 9″, 9″ x 15″
4—Storage Tanks, 6000 to 10,000 gals.
1—Raymond No. 00 Screen Mill
2—Day Imperial No. 30 Mixers, Jacketed, 75 gallon working capacity
1—Day Cincinatus 100 gal. Mixer
4—Rotex Screens, 20″ x 40″ to 40″ x 84″, single, double and triple deck
1—Day Cincinnatus 100 gal. Mixer
1—Elyria 100 gal. Glass Lined Vacuum Pan, agitated
1—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer 3′ x 8′
5—Glass Lined Jacketed Kettles, 200 to 500 gals.
2—Paint Lead Mixers, 100 gal. each
14—Pebble Mills, from Lab. to 1,000 gal.
6—Sharpes No. 6 Clarifiers
1—Hardinge 3′ x 8″ Ball Mill
5—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26″ to 60″
22—Batch Mixers, 50 to 2000 lbs.
25—Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals., agitated and non-agitated
4—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7, 10, 12
19—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Aluminum and Bronze Filter Presses, 12″ to 42″
6—Colloid Mills, U. S. and Premier
12—Glass Lined Tanks, 50 to 1000 gals.
4—Kiefer Visco Fillers, gear and piston type

TABLET MACHINE—SCREENS—PUMPS—CONVEYORS—FILLING AND PACKAGING EQUIPMENT—SINGLE AND MULTIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATORS—DRYERS, ETC.

Send for our circulars and bulletins. Your inquiries solicited. We buy your surplus machinery—from single items to complete plants.

BRILL Equipment Corp.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Manufacturer Wanted

COMPANY having organization and facilities to sell jobbers and dealers can arrange with manufacturer of a mineral compound stove lining established on market 32 years satisfactorily. Franchise possible. S. H. Yoder, 913 North Front street, Reading, Pa.

Materials Offered

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. 4th street, Minneapolis, Minn

BENZIDINE FLAKES, 2,000 pounds; benzidine paste, 5,000 pounds; Beta oxy naphthoic acid, 5,000 pounds; para nitro ortho anisidid hydrochloride, 3,000 pounds; 2-5-di-chlor-aceto-acet anilide, 2,000 pounds. BOX 888, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

ETHYLENE CHLORHYDRIN wanted in lots from one to 50 gallons. State quantity, quality and price in replying to BOX 884, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST with executive ability to direct research and control laboratory of an established, ethical, pharmaceutical company. Must have M.A. degree and Ph.D. preferred. Applicant should be forty-five years or over. BOX 874, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT-VARNISH maker wanted for small Florida plant manufacturing a general line of house paints; must be thoroughly experienced; state age and previous experience; splendid opportunity for the right man. BOX 886, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, with sales experience preferred, for well-established organization, to contact various industries in midwest states. Excellent opportunity. State in detail past record and experience, age, salary, references, etc. BOX 887, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page* 61

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

New, 50, 100, 200 and 300 gallons capacity, dished bottoms, with outlets, mounted on iron stands.

STAINLESS STEEL TRUCK TANK

5′ dia. x 14′, insulated and covered with aluminum, 1,980 gallons.

Evaporator, copper, 4′ dia. x 9′, used three months, like new.

Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9′ dia. x 5′ deep, with heavy duty agitator, new.

Sweetland Filter No. 7, with 41 leaves, 25″ dia.

One Steam Jacketed Kettle, 50″ dia. 60″ deep, with agitator, like new.

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AMERICAN PIGMENT COMPANY
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1—Paterson 7 ft. x 5 ft. 6 in.—Silex
2—Paterson 4 ft. x 5 ft.—Silex
1—Abbe 4 ft. x 6 ft.—Porcelain
Pebble Mills, Motor Driven
Centrifugal Extractor
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Centrifugal Pumps
10 New Storage Tanks
300 New Silex Blocks
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★ **For Destruction — Flying Fortress** ★
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SELECTED ITEMS

1—Proctor & Schwartz 24-truck Atmospheric Dryer, 4166 sq. ft. tray service. Can be split into 2—12 truck Units.
6—Rotary Vacuum Dryers: 1—5x30 ft.; 1—5x25 ft.; other smaller sizes.
7—3-roller Mills, up to 16 by 40.
8—2000 lbs., 1200 lbs., 800 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers; other sizes.
1—W. & P. Mixer, size 13, 500 gal. jacketed, type VIM, Class CC; 7—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed, type VI, Class BB; other sizes.
4—4 ft. x 6 ft. Iron Oliver Filters.
12—Ball and Pebble Mills, 10 gals. to 500 gals.
1—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Unit.

Only a Partial Listing. **Send Us Your Inquiries.**

ANOTHER "CONSOLIDATED"
LIQUIDATION
Machinery and Equipment of Large Manufacturer of Pharmaceuticals, Food and Chemicals
(name withheld by request) **located at Buffalo, N.Y.**

PRINCIPAL ITEMS

1—Pneumatic Scale 2-stage STRAIGHT LINE FILLER AND WEIGHER, and Pneumatic Scale CAPPING MACHINE, complete with conveyors and motor.
1—Gedge Gray 400-lb. steel horizontal DRY POWDER MIXER AND SIFTER.
1—Karl Kiefer rotary gear-type portable VISCO FILLING MACHINE, motor driven.
1—Karl Kiefer Rotary 72-spout BOTTLE WASHER, m.d.
1—Dopp 80-gal. STEAM JACKETED AGITATED KETTLE.
1—100 gal. ALUMINUM STEAM JACKETED KETTLE; 1—20-gal.
1—150 gal. glass lined JACKETED TANK, with agitator.
1—STEAM JACKETED PERCOLATOR, 24″ dia. x 18″ straight side, 12″ cone.
1—80 gal. COPPER STEAM JACKETED KETTLE, with Agitator.
2—80 gal. VULCAN COPPER MIXING TANKS, on trucks, with agitators.
5—15 gal. COPPER TIN LINED PERCOLATORS with stands.
2—200-gal. VULCAN COPPER TANKS, on trucks; 4—125-gal. on trucks.

68 ASSORTED BRONZE SOAP DIES

2—Noye 6 roll SPICE GRINDING MILLS.
3—Noye SIFTER REELS.
1—U.S. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND FILLING MACHINE, with 20′ conveyor table.
1—Quigley single cylinder size 4x2½ AIR COMPRESSOR, motor driven.
MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE EQUIPMENT files, desks, chairs, lockers, etc.

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CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 60*

Positions Vacant

MALE CHEMIST wanted with B.S. or equivalent having at least four years' experience in formulating pigmented industrial finishes as assistant to technical director. Jones Dabney Company, Louisville, Ky.

Positions Wanted

TECHNICAL MAN, qualified by knowledge of chemistry and broad experience in purchasing, sales and production work, especially with raw materials for paint and related industries, wants connection. Gentile, age 44, New York. BOX 882, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

A-1 WAXMAKER, in position; 25 years' experience; own practical tested formulas for waxes and polishes, especially liquid no-rubbing floor wax; expert knowledge of working with substitutes; seeks position. BOX 883, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
1—PREMIER 6 in. paste Colloid Mill
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—ROSS twin 150 gallon lead mixers
25—New Portable Tanks on wheels
1—4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. PEBBLE MILLS
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

McKesson & Robbins Gets Final Decree

Judge Alfred C. Coxe, in the local Federal Court, July 21 signed a final decree in the reorganization of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. The plan confirmed May 15, 1941, was decreed to be fully consummated, except for some details of assets' distribution.

William J. Wardell, trustee since December, 1938, was released from all liabilities, and the corporation was discharged from its debts and liabilities in the proceedings.

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Proprietary Association Committees Appointed

Appointment of the standing committees, delegations, and section executives of the Proprietary Association has been completed by the president of the association, F. E. Rathburn, of the Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, Ohio. The chairmen or chief delegate of the several groups are as follows:—

Advertising advisory, W. Y. Preyer, of the Vick Chemical Company, New York.

American Pharmaceutical Association delegates, Dr. I. W. Grote, of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States delegates, Dr. F. J. Cullen, Washington.

Finance, A. H. Diebold, New York.

Foreign trade section, R. M. Dunning, of the Vick Chemical Company, New York.

Membership, H. A. High, of the Vick Chemical Company, New York.

National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research delegates, Dr. I. W. Grote, of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Drug Trade Conference delegates, James F. Hoge, New York.

National relations (formerly legislative), George A. Hyde, of the Mentholatum Company, Wilmington, Del.

Public relations, Charles S. Beardsley, of Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind.

Requirements, Fred E. Rathburn, of the Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Scientific section, Dr. George F. Reddish, of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis.

Transportation, George O. Griffith, Proprietary Agencies, Inc., New York.

Veterinary section, Dr. D. E. Buckingham, of the Polk Miller Products Corporation, Washington.

- - - —V- - - —

Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, pharmaceutical manuafcturer, Baltimore, has filed plans for an addition to its plant there. The addition will be a 65-by50-feet two-story-and-basement structure of brick, concrete, and steel, estimated to cost $18,000.

Obituaries

William Braden

William Braden, mining engineer and metallurgical chemist, long employed in copper developments especially in South America, died July 18, in Reno, Nev., at the age of seventy-one years. He was an authority in the oil flotation of ores and other benefication processes for low-grade minerals. Mr. Braden was an M.I.T. graduate. He was connected over the years with the Montana, Elkhom, Anaconda, Omaha & Grant, Velardena, Bruce, Andes, and other mining enterprises, and he was founder of the Braden Copper Company.

Clarence A. Hall

Clarence A. Hall, chairman of the Bartol Research Foundation, Philadelphia, assistant treasurer of the Franklin Institute and a chemical engineer associated with the Electric Storage Battery Company, died July 20 in his home in Chestnut Hill, Pa. He was sixty-eight years old.

Mr. Hall was a graduate in chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania. Before becoming associated with the Electric Storage Battery Company in 1920, he had been connected with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the Lake Superior Carbide Company, the Union Carbide Company, and the Lake Superior Corporation.

He was prominent in Presbyterian Church activities and a member of the national chemical and related societies in this country and England. His wife survives him.

Dr. O. L. Inman

Dr. Ondress Lamar Inman, botanist, biologist, and geneticist, and director of the Charles F. Kettering Foundation for the Study of Chlorophyl and Photosynthesis at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, died in this city July 21. He was fifty-one years of age.

Dr. Inman was a native of Indiana and became professor of biology at Antioch in 1921. His studies of the role of chlorophyl in relation to the influence of sunlight on plant life were classics. His latest conclusion was that, because chlorophyl in a plant is different from the extracted substance, it was, perhaps, a minor member of the growth complex in plants.

August Miller

August Miller, founder of August Miller & Son, paint manufacturer, Baltimore, died July 2 at the age of eighty-four years. He started in the paint industry with Hugh Bolton & Co., and almost forty years ago formed a firm under the name of Miller & Graham. Out of that was evolved Miller & Son.

Three sons, one of them, Hugh W. Miller, a partner in the business, and one daughter survive.

Lawton Miller

Lawton Miller, representative in Washington since 1924 of Parke, Davis & Co., pharamceutical manufacturer, Detroit, died July 15 in Macon, Ga. He had been ill for three months and was sixty-two years old.

Mr. Miller was a native of Georgia. He joined the Parke-Davis sales staff in 1901. In 1910 he was sent from the New Orleans branch to be assistant manager in Bombay, India, where he became manager in 1918. Ill health caused him to return to the United States in the next year.

Mrs. Helen Page Echols, wife of Angus B. Echols, a vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died July 21 in her home near Greenville, Del.

Abraham Spariro, president of the American Wall Paper & Paint Company, Hartford, Conn., died in New London, Conn., July 16. He was seventy-five years of age.

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Optical Glass Company has been incorporated in Los Angeles county, California, with a capital of $75,000. Directors are A. E. Anderson and C. B. Hubbard, Huntington Park, and Gunnar A. Anderson, South Gate, Cal. The new corporation is represented by C. B. Hubbard, 6308 Pacific boulevard, Huntington Park.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

Fully protected by Copyright

Four-hundred-twenty-fourth Instalment

Rubber

Reagents Used in Manufacture of Vulcanizing Agents

(*Continued from July 20 issue*)

Cinnamaldehydeanilin compounds
Cinnamaldehydeethylamine compounds
Cinnamic acid
Cinnamylethylamine compound
Cinnamylidenefluorene
Citronellalanilin compounds
Cobalt-ammonium trithiocarbonate
Copper (ic) compounds
Copper dimethyldithiocarbamate
Copper (ic) dithiobenzoate
Copper ethylphenyldithiocarbamate
Copper methylphenyldithiocarbamate
Cuprammonium trithiocarbonate
Dextrosazone
Diacetoneamine
Diacetoneamine anhydride
Dibenzylamine
Dibutyl oxyorthocarbamyldisulphide
Dibutyl oxyorthocarbonyldisulphide
Dibutyl thiolthiocarbonyldisulphide
Diethylamine
Diethylaminoacetaldehyde compounds
Diethylaminobutyraldehyde compounds
Diethylaminoheptaldehyde compounds
Diethyldiphenylthiuram disulphide
Diethyldiphenylthiuram disulphide, symmetrical
Diethyldiphenylthiuram monosulphide, symmetrical
Diethylthiocarbamate
Dihydrotriacetoneamine
Di-isoamylamine
Dimethyl dithiocarbamate
Dimethylanilin
N-N-Dimethylanilin
Dimethylanthracene
Dimethylanthracene, nitrated
Dimethyldiparatolylthiuram disulphide, symmetrical
Dimethyldiphenylthiuram disulphide
Dimethyldiphenylthiuram disulphide, symmetrical
Dimethyldiphenylthiuram monosulphide, symmetrical
N-N-Dimethylparanitrosoanilin
Dimethylparaphenylenediamine
Dimethylparaphenylenediamine hydrochloride
Dimethylphenylthiourea
Dimethylthiocarbanilide
2:2:-Dimethylthiocarbanilide
Dinitrobenzene
Dinitrotoluene
Diorthotolylguanidin
Diorthotolylthiourea
Dipentene
Diphenylamineacetaldehyde compound
Diphenyldiethylthiuram monosulphide
Diphenyldimethylthiuram monosulphide
Diphenylguanidin
Diphenylurea
Dipiperidylthiurami disulphide
Duodecylideneanilin compounds
Eosin
Erythrosin
Ethyl dithiocarbamate
Ethyl phenylthiocarbamate
Ethylallyl thiocarbamate
Ethylamineacetaldehyde
Ethylamineacetaldehyde condensations
Ethylaminebutylaldehyde
Etheylaminecinnamylaldehyde
Ethylene borate
Ethylene carbonate
Ethylene hydrate
Ethylene stearate
Ethyleneanthraquinone compounds
Ethylenebenzaldehyde condensations
Ethylenediamine
Ethylenediamine borate
Ethylenediamine carbonate
Ethylenediamine citrate
Ethylenediamine hydrate
Ethylenediamine stearate
Ethylenediamineanthraquinone condensations
Ethylenediaminebenzaldehyde condensations
Ethylenediaminephenyl isothiocyanate condensations
Ethylheptaldehyde
Ethylphenyldimethylthiuram monosulphide
Ethylphenylthiourea
Ethylpropionaldehyde
Ethylthiocarbonic acid disulphide
Ethylurea
Ethylvaleraldehyde
Fatty acids
Ferric butylxanthate
Ferric ethylxanthate
Fluoranthrene
Fluoranthrene, nitrated
Fluorene
Fluorene, nitrated
Formaldehydeanilin
Formaldehyde-1-naphthylamine
Formaldehyde-2-naphthylamine
Formaldehydeorthotoluidin
Formaldehydeparatoluidin
Formanilid
2-Furaldehyde-1-naphthylamine
2-Furaldehydeorthotoluidin
Furfuramide
Furfurine
Furfurodianilin
Furfurodiphenylamine
Furfuromethylanilin
Furfurophenylhydrazin
Furfurotoluidin
Furfurylamine
Glucose-ammonium compounds
Glucose-aniline compounds
Heptaldehyde
Heptaldehydeammonia
Heptaldehydebenzylamine compounds
Heptaldehydediethylamine compounds
Heptaldehydeethylamine compounds
Heptaldehydemethylamine compounds
Heptaldehydenaphthylamine compounds
Heptaldehydeparatoluidin compounds
Heptaldoxime
Heptylideneanilin
Hexamethyl dithiocarbamate
Hexamethyleneamine
Hexamethylenetetramine
Hydrogen sulphide
Hydroxylamineacetaldehyde
Hydroxylamineacetaldehyde condensations
Hypochlorites
Hypochlorous acid
Iron (ic) butylxanthate
Iron ethylphenyldithiocarbamate
Iron (ic) ethylxanthate
Iron methyldithiocarbamate
Iron (ic) paramethylphenylenedithiocarbamate
Iron phenyldithiocarbamate
Isoamylamines
Isobutyraldehydeanilin compounds
Isovaleraldehydeammonia
Lampblack
Lauric acid
Lead butylxanthate
Lead carbonates
Lead dimethyldithiocarbamate
Lead dithioacetate
Lead dithiobenzoate
Lead dithiobromobenzoate
Lead dithiocarbamate
Lead dithiophenylacetate
Lead ethylxanthate
Lead methyldithiocarbamate
Lead methylzanthate
Lead oxide
Lead sulphide
Lead thiobenzate
Lead thiobutyrate
Lime-sulphur
Linoleic acid
Litharge
Lithium ethylxanthate
Lithopone
Magnesium butylxanthate
Magnesium ethylxanthate
Magnesium orthomethylphenylenedithiocarbamate
Magnesium oxide
Magnesium polysulphide
Manganese oxide
Mercurous dithiobenzoate
Metanitranilinacetaldehyde
Metaphenylenediamine
Metatoluidinacetaldehyde compounds
Methylamineacetaldehyde compounds
Methylanilin-N-acetaldehyde compounds
Methylphenylethlthiuram monosulphide
Methylurea
Methylviolet base
Molybdenum dimethyldithiocarbamate
Molybdenum methyldithiocarbamate
Naphthylamine
2-Naphthylamine
Naphthylamineheptaldehyde compounds
2-Naphthylamineacetaldehyde compounds
Nitrobenzene
Nitrocyclohexane
Nitrotoluene
Nonylaldehydeanilin compounds
Octylaldehydeanilin compounds
Oleic acid
Orthoamylthiocarbonic acid disulphide
Orthomethylthiocarbonic acid disulphide

(To be continued)

Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ACONITE ROOT—2 bgs, Canadian Fine Chemicals
ALKYLATE—1 dm, 1 cs, Seven Seas Mercantile Transportation Co
BAUXITE ORE—6,746 tons, Aluminum Co
CRUSHED & DRIED—8,876 tons, Aluminum Co
CASEIN—417 bgs, 54,210 lbs, A Hurst & Co
667 bgs, 85,710 lbs, Kerr, Maurer & Co
167 bgs, 21,710 lbs, J H Schroder Banking Corp
500 bgs, 65,000 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies, Inc
834 bgs, 108,420 lbs, Tupman-Thurlow & Co
CASSIA—125 bls
CATYLIST—1 dm, Seven Seas Mercantile Transportation Co
CELERY SEED—738 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
86 bgs, A G Dunn
85 bgs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King
134 bgs, S B Penick & Co
CHROME ORE—4,003 tons, 2 cwts, Electro Metallurgical Co
CIVET—4 cs
CRYOLITE—2,500 tons, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co
EGG, POWD—1 pkg, I Fuchs & Co
FILTER PAPER—5 cs, J E Bernard & Co
FLAXSEED—2,860 tons, 114,400 bus, Leval & Co
GELATIN, SHEET—5 cs, Kutzler Leed Corp
GUM—96 cs, 5 bgs
ASAFETIDA—400 cs, R J Prentiss & Co
COPAL—2,000 bgs, 240,000 lbs, Stroock & Wittenberg Corp
1,100 bgs, 132,000 lbs, S Winterbourne & Co
2,100 bgs, 252,000 lbs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
500 bgs, 60,000 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
1,364 bgs, 163,680 lbs, France, Campbell & Darling
6,193 bgs, 743,160 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
177 bskts, 54,780 lbs, French Potash Import Co
7,512 bgs, 901,440 lbs, O G Innes Corp
HAIR CATTLE TAIL—6 cs, J T Kane & Co
1 bl, 1 bg, Swift & Co
GOAT—13 bls, E J Lang
106 bls, Philadelphia National Bank
100 bls, Treston Lowder Co
1,012 bls, N Wagman Co
474 bls, Philip Scheerer Son
71 bls, Robert Badenhof Corp
36 bls, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
20 bls, National Hair Cloth Co
34 bls, Crubnan Bros
29 bls, J Stein & Co
224 bls, N Kaufman Co
439 bls, Arms Textile Mfg Co
HORSE—8 cs, Brush & Weaving Hair Mfg Co
161 cs, E B & A C Whiting Co
100 cs, A A Krejtman
100 cs, Chesnut, Cooper & Co
137 cs, F H Cone & Co
2 cs, Hide Trading Corp
58 cs, Robert Schwarz Bristle Corp
100 cs
HORSE TAIL—20 cs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
HENNA, POWD—305 bgs, D M Hatton
ISO OCTANE—1 cs, Seven Seas Mercantile Transportation Co
LEAD, CONC—12,678,750 lbs, Metal Reserve Co
VANADATE—24,598 bgs, Metal Reserve Co
MANDRAKE ROOT—5 bgs, Canadian Fine Chemicals
MEDICINAL PREPS—91 cs, G J Fajardo
22 cs, 5 dms, Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher
MICA—267 cs, D C Andrews & Co
72 cs, Public National Bank Trust Co
14 cs, Brazilian Mineral & Timber Corp
29 cs, Pan-American Trade Development Corp
226 cs, Katz Pfeiffer Co
33 cs, H E Botzow, Inc
70 cs, Metal Reserve Corp
MINERAL, CONC—720 bgs, Philipp Bros
MYROBALANS—1,200 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter
OCTANE—2 dms, Seven Seas Mercantile Transportation Co
OIL, COD—100 cks
GERANIUM—2 cks, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger
LEMON—3 cs, Stuart Bros
LEMONGRASS—10 cs, S Stern Stiner & Co
LEMONGRASS & ORANGE—1 pkg, A Lopez
MANDARIN—10 cs, M Rothschild Co
ORANGE—22 cs, 1,650 lbs, Fritzsche Bros
54 cs, 4,050 lbs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
68 cs, 5,100 lbs, Continental Bank Trust Co
18 cs, 1,350 lbs, P R Dreyer
40 cs, 3,000 lbs, Polaks Frutal Works
134 cs, 10,050 lbs, Pan-American Trade Development Corp
250 cs, 18,750 lbs, A Fischer & Co
143 cs, 10,725 lbs, Zimmerman-Alderson-Carr Co
1 cs, 75 lbs, A Lopez
166 cs, 12,450 lbs, Fritzsche Bros
2 cs, 150 lbs, Rose & Lalamme
1 cs, 75 lbs, Analy Corp
PALMAROSA—5 dms, Bank of London South America
PETITGRAIN—22 cs, 2,640 lbs, New York Trust Co
44 dms, 18,480 lbs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
RAPESEED—866 tons, Bunge North American Grain Co
SASSAFRAS—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
5 dms, A Verley
SHARK LIVER—7 dms
SUNFLOWER SEED—772 tons, Bunge North American Grain Co
PAPRIKA—2 bgs, Briones & Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—200 bls, S B Penick & Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—10,414 bgs, 1,249,680 lbs, The Tannin Corp
4,088 bgs, 538,560 lbs, American Tanneis, Ltd
3,100 bgs, 372,000 lbs, International Product Corp
5,480 bgs, 657,600 lbs
ROCK CRYSTALS—49 cs, Pratt & Brake
20 cs, Unibra Trading Co
50 cs, Pan-American Trade Development Corp
15 cs, H E Botzow, Inc
16 cs, Milton Snedeker Corp
16 cs, D M Murray & Co
SEEDLAC—77 bgs, Mac Lac Co
33 bgs, A Hurst & Co
SOAP—1 cs, Swift & Co
SODA METHYLARSENATE—2 dms, Red Star Chemical Co
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—4 pkgs, 1 bg, Canadian Fine Chemicals
TALLOW—899,605 kilos, Swift & Co
216 cks, Armour & Co
1,102 cks
TUNGSTEN—370 bgs, Metal Reserve Corp
VALERIAN ROOT—9 bgs, Canadian Fine Chemicals
WAX, BEES—52 cs, Silvio Gaguine & Co

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Baltimore Imports

CHROME ORE—14,000 tons

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Philadelphia Imports

CHINA CLAY—615 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co
1,128 tons, English China Clays Sales Corp
397 tons, J W Higman Co
149 tons, Moore & Munger
1 bx, English China Clays Sales Corp
CLAY BALL—278 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co
250 tons, English China Clays Sales Corp
1 bg, English China Clays Sales Corp
BLUE (COMMON)—245 tons, Moore & Munger
FIRECLAY—4 bgs, English China Clays Sales Corp

YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Australian Sales Tax:—Exemptions inaugurated May 1 under the Australian sales tax include the following articles formerly subject to the 5 percent rate:—Drugs and medicines, methylated spirits, certain substitutes for gasoline.

Beeswax.—Exportation of domestic beeswax from Cuba has been excepted from the control regulations set up by decree No. 3485 and from the need for permission; but exports must be declared within forty-eight hours to the Agency of Importation and Exportation.

Bills of Lading:—All bills of lading covering shipment to Peru must be filled out in both Spanish and English. The Consulate General of Peru in New York has announced that this requirement will be strictly enforced. Before being presented to the consulate, bills of lading must also show the freight charge computation and the basis on which this charge has been made, whether weight or measurement.

Cuban Imports:—The Cuban import control law has been suspended for the balance of 1942 and until 1943 when further announcement will be made. During this period articles originating in friendly nations unoccupied by countries with which Cuba is at war will be dutiable at the general or minimum tariff rates, regardless of the balance of their trade with Cuba during 1941. This does not affect the special preferential tariff treatment accorded to imports from the United States.

Fertilizers.—Full governmental control has been placed over imports of fertilizers, among other articles, into Palestine.

Fuel Alcohols:—Storage, reduction of proof, and denaturing of fuel alcohols in a private bonded warehouse in La Goulette, Tunisia, are permitted under specified conditions by a recently published order.

Gums:—Gums have been added to the list of products which may be exported from French West Africa only by members of groups of exporters of each product. Exportation of peanuts, cotton, cacao, maize, palm oil, oil seeds has been limited to members of exporters' groups.

Soap:—Regulation of the soap industry and trade in Iraq by the Ministry of Economics has been provided for by a law, effective September 1, 1942.

Spice Quota Rules Clarified by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The method which food processors, manufacturers of medicines and other types of industrial receivers, and packers use in computing their monthly spice quotas is clarified by interpretation No. 1 to conservation order M-127, issued July 23 by the WPB Director General for Operations.

The interpretation identifies the tree or plant and the part thereof from which each spice regulated by M-127 is derived. It also makes clear that any products obtained from any portions of the plants not mentioned in the interpretation are not subject to M-127.

Quotas are required to be computed and applied on the basis of a common weight equivalent. Any packer, wholesale receiver, or industrial receiver who computes his quota as a certain number of pounds of dry spice may not deliver (if a packer), receive (if a wholesaler receiver), or use (if an industrial receiver) the same number of pounds of the same spice in distilled or extracted form. He is entitled to only the number of pounds of distilled or extracted spice which is produced from the number of pounds of dry spice representing his quota. Similarly, if he computes his quota as a certain number of pounds of distilled or extracted spice, he is entitled to the amount of the spice in dry form which is equivalent to the number of pounds of distilled or extracted spice representing his quota.

A group of some twenty dealers and handlers of spices met with officials of the Office of Price Administration July 21 to discuss proposals for a special price ceiling for spices. At the present time spice prices, with the exception of pepper, which is covered in price regulation No. 52, are governed by the General Maximum Price Regulation. Officials would not disclose details of the conference and described it only as preliminary work toward deciding whether it is advisable or necessary to take spices out from under the GMPR and place them under a separate ceiling.

Botanical Drugs

Spices

—Continued from page 54

ernment. Will buy and sell all stocks. Licenses to export by private parties wont' issue.

Paprika.—Portuguese extra fancy article cheaper at 42c. to 53c. per pound.

Pepper.—Black Lampong slightly higher at 6.45c. to 6.60c. per pound. No change in whites. Domestic red Hontaka type sharply higher at 43c. to 44c.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 20 to July 24, inclusive, comprised 16 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	6.28	6.25	6.25@ 6.38
September	6.45	6.40	6.36@ 6.45

Pimento.—Jamaican government takes official control of exports. Government to buy and sell crop. Private enterprise used but incidentally. Distribution to be through regular importers here. Spot price advanced to 30½c. to 31½c. per pound.

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Clarke Succeeds Cassady With Pittsburgh Plate Glass

Frank Clarke has been appointed general manager of warehouses for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, succeeding B. J. Cassady, who has resigned because of ill health after forty-four years of service. Mr. Clarke since 1934 has been district manager of the company with headquarters at St. Louis. He joined the company at its Atlanta warehouse in 1913 and successively served in various capacities.

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Commercial Solvents Forms Technical Service Division

The Commercial Solvents Corporation, Terre Haute, Ind., has formed a new technical service division by amalgamation of its sales promotion division and trade relations division. It is managed by Charles D. Goodale, previously manager of the trade relations division. Charles L. Gabriel, manager of the sales promotion division, has resigned

Gum Tragacanth--- Gum Arabic
Importers
THURSTON & BRAIDICH, 286 Spring St., NEW YORK

Gums TRAGACANTH FLAKE ARABIC
M. N. HAKKAK & CO., 245 Fifth Ave., New York
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KARAYA (Indian Gum) ★ LOCUST BEAN
FRANK-VLIET CO., INC.
160 Water St., New York, N. Y.

GUMS TRAGACANTH FLAKE ARABIC
D. S. DALLAL, 245 Fifth Avenue, New York
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JOHN KELLYS (London) Ltd.
27 Old Broad Street E. C. 2 London
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HERBERT H. PARKER
2 Broadway New York
Telephone Whitehall 4-7997

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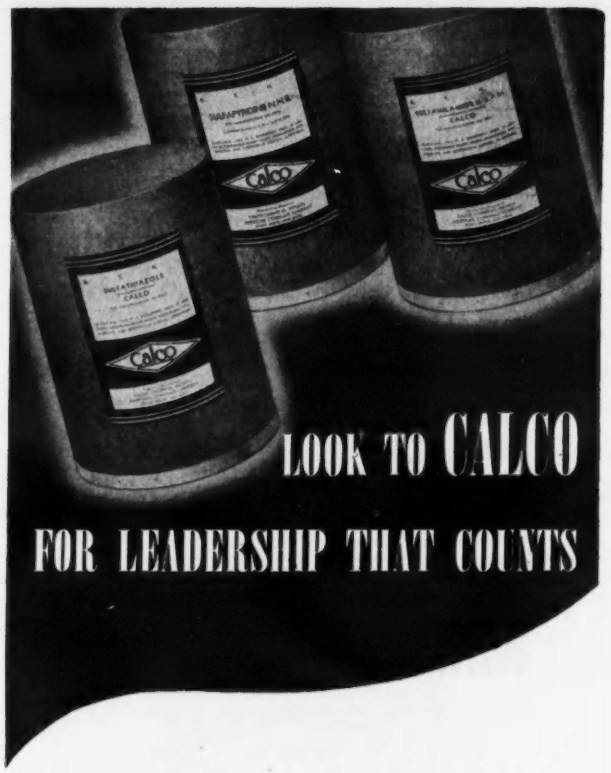

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